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AMERICAN STORE FOR U. S. GOODS IN BOMBAY IS URGED

Former Consul to Indian City and Now Commercial Attache at Petrograd, Tells Boston Men of Opportunities for Trade

FIELD SAID TO BE WIDE

New England Manufacturers of Shoes Declared to Have Splendid Opening in Catering to Natives of India-Russia Market

Henry D. Baker of Chicago, newly appointed United States commercial attache at Petrograd, and formerly consul at Bombay, India, in conference with exporters in Boston today advises a combination of manufacturers to establish a department store in Bombay to sell American goods to the English-speaking and high class native population; cheap goods being attractive to the majority of the natives.

Mr. Baker is meeting today Arthur Bulman, who made extensive investigations for the shoe and leather interests in Russia, John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board, and Capt. C. P. Gardner of the state board of labor and industries in the office of Frederick L. Roberts, federal agent of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Mr. Baker is busy now finding out what the exporters to Russia in this country want to know, as that country is new to him. He is thoroughly aware, however, of the necessity of direct steamship service between such a port as Boston and Russia as a part of the all-important preparation that he asserts United States manufacturers should now be making to secure their proper share of Russian trade when normal conditions are established. He strongly advocates supplementing these activities by the establishment of branch banks and direct selling agencies in Russia.

Should Cater to Natives

New England manufacturers of shoes, in the opinion of Mr. Baker, should cater to the natives of India. He points out that the standards of living are gradually rising there; that the higher class natives are beginning to wear cheap, low and light footwear and that if this style spreads among the 315,000,000 native population it will mean a big business. The wearing of this cheap wear he says will lead to the adoption of higher-grade shoes. Over one-half of the shoes sold at present in India are made at Cawnpore, the Boston of India.

Styles and fashions, Mr. Baker explains, ought to follow the English patterns as the natives are following European habits. The average native foot is long and narrow.

"You can't sell shoes," Mr. Baker continued, "simply by showing illustrated literature. If they could be stocked there in India so that the native or English population could see every shoe before buying it that would be a fine method.

"The boot and shoe interests of New England ought to cooperate with other manufacturers of various lines of goods and establish a large department store to sell American goods. There is a demand there for California canned fruit and vegetable products, apples, hardware, lanterns, lamps, all kinds of receptacles, cotton and woolen blankets, and banana flour machinery.

"But price is the greatest consideration. You have to distinguish between the great mass of natives who demand cheap stuff and the upper class who are willing to pay for quality.

"If, for instance, cotton piece goods were to be sold just a bit cheaper than the present product on sale there you could get the market. There is also an enormous trade in waterproof goods and umbrellas which are used almost constantly from the middle of June to the middle of September."

Russian Opportunities

In respect to the sentiment in this country on Russian trade Mr. Baker finds a "tremendous interest developing," and that many manufacturers are contemplating increasing their present output. One of the leading banks in New York city, according to Mr. Baker is investigating the opportunity of establishing a branch in Petrograd when conditions become settled.

"I believe that Russia today," added Mr. Baker, "is the most promising country in the world for the development of American trade. It already consumes American goods annually to the value of $150,000,000.

"After normal conditions have returned the greater part of Russia will enter on an era of development similar to that of our own western states and Canada. I believe that the key note to a successful campaign for American trade in Russia is to be found in cooperation.

"I mean specifically that in many instances it would be possible for manufacturers to collectively accomplish results that would be impossible for them individually unless possessed of great resources like the 'trusts.' The latter have direct selling agencies in foreign coun-

(Continued on page [illegible], column two)

COURSE OF TEN CITIZENSHIP TALKS STARTS IN LYNN

Free Lectures to Be Given on Government and Allied Topics in High School Hall

LYNN, Mass.—Aimed to advance the standard of citizenship in this city, a free course of 10 lectures on government and allied topics begins tonight at Classical high school hall. Mayor George H. Newhall will preside at the opening meeting. An invitation has been extended by the committee in charge to every man in Lynn and in surrounding communities to be present.

G. D. Gold of Brockton, who is connected with work among immigrants, will be the speaker tonight. His subject will be "The Steps in Naturalization."

Other subjects to be taken up follow: "Our Ideals and What We Have Paid for Them," "Our City Government," "Country Government," "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," "Our National Government," "Great Events in American History," "Makers of America," "Industrial America," "Seeing America."

The course will conclude with an impromptu court of naturalization giving an idea of the present methods now used by the courts.

The committee in charge consists of the following: Chairman, Mayor Newhall; vice-chairman, John S. C. Andrew of the English high school; secretary, Herbert S. Smith, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; instructor, Attorney Frank H. Marble, and Seymour J. Watson, the latter two representing the Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

B. & M. REVISES SCHEDULE TO GO IN EFFECT APRIL 1

Plan Filed With Public Service Commission Proposes 25-Ride Family Ticket at Two Cents a Mile and Other Changes

In accordance with the recommendations of the public service commission the Boston & Maine railroad has filed a new tariff on commutation tickets which under the approval of the commission will be in effect on its lines on and after April 1. The principal changes are these:

That in place of the proposed 50-ride ticket in the first tariff submitted to take the place of all 5, 10, 15, 25 and 100-ride tickets, there shall be a 25-ride family ticket issued between stations outside of the metropolitan zone; that is, within 15 miles' radius of Boston.

That the 54-ride monthly workingmen's tickets good on all trains shall be absolutely abolished, but there shall be issued 12, 15 and 158 ride workingmen's tickets confined strictly to the workingmen's trains and good on no other. The 158-ride is a three months' ticket. Under this new tariff workingmen's tickets are confined to the Saugus branch principally.

There is not to be any change under this tariff in the regular monthly or pupils' season tickets, but patrons between Salem, Lynn and Boston who have been riding on a so-called workingmen's ticket of 54 rides will have to buy a regular 60-ride ticket, which between Lynn and Salem will be $3.60 instead of $3.

There is no change in the 12 and 25-ride trip commutation tickets in the metropolitan zone and from Lynn to Boston these tickets are required by the act of 1908, so that passengers will continue to pay $1.45 for the 12 and $3 for the 25-ride tickets.

Twelve, 15 and 158 ride workingmen's tickets will be issued between Boston and stations in the metropolitan district at $1 for 15 ride tickets between Boston and Edgeworth, Glenwood, Greenwood, Malden, Melrose, Melrose Highlands, Oak Grove and Park street and Wyoming; and 12 ride tickets to Reading, Wakefield and Wakefield Junction for $1. A 158 ride or three months workingmen's ticket, and a yearly workingmen's ticket will be issued between Boston and the following stations at

(Continued on page five, column two)

BERKSHIRE STREET RAILWAY FILES HIGHER FARE SCALE

Proposed New Tariff Calls for Six and Seven-Cent Fares to Help Meet Deficit

A tariff providing for higher fares on the Berkshire street railway was filed with the public service commission today for approval by Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the road.

It is proposed to raise the fares from five to six cents in some zones and five to seven cents in others. Local rates in Pittsfield and North Adams are the only ones that remain unchanged.

It is pointed out in the petition to the public service commission that an increase in fares is necessary to meet a $240,000 deficit.

(Photo by International News Service)

Bound for the Panama canal to do guard duty, the twenty-ninth United States cavalry recently marched through streets of New York from the train, which brought them from Ft. Niagara, to the transport Buford; in the foreground are seen officers riding at the head of their troops.

EVERETT BUDGET READY FOR ACTION BY THE ALDERMEN

Contest Expected Over Two Items Which Are Not in Accord With Mayor's Views

EVERETT, Mass.—At the board of aldermen meeting tonight the annual budget from the hands of the finance committee will be considered. Disagreement is anticipated on the question of including the assessment for street watering in the tax levy. Mayor Chambers has expressed himself as willing to allow a portion of it to be put in the levy, but insists that the balance be raised by special assessment as heretofore. The majority of the finance committee believe the entire amount should be raised in the general levy.

One other change in the mayor's recommendations will be reported, the appropriation for street maintenance. The mayor included $7200 for this and designated as one of the charges against it the salary of the superintendent of streets $1800. This item the finance committee has reduced to $7100, keeping the salary at its present figure.

The bill calls for total appropriations of $887,782.26 for municipal expenses, of which it is estimated $252,337.34 will be cared for by revenue. The balance, $635,445.02, must be raised in the tax levy. To include street watering will increase the tax rate 30 cents and place part of the burden on large industrial corporations which will receive no benefit, according to the mayor.

SIX U. S. SHIPS FOR INSTRUCTION WORK PROPOSED

Capt. Charles N. Atwater Has Plan Indorsed by Massachusetts Nautical School Commissioners to Aid Seamanship

Six new vessels of the gunboat type as ships for instructing young men in seamanship and navigation for the American merchant marine, to be constructed by the federal government and available for any state desiring to maintain a nautical school, is a plan indorsed by the Massachusetts nautical school commissioners.

The commissioners are desirous of obtaining a larger and better suited schoolship for the many young men in the state who annually apply for admission to the schoolship Ranger. Development of schools of this description is said to be greatly retarded by a lack of vessels of the proper type.

Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., retired, captain of the Ranger, is the originator of the new plan for encouraging nautical schools.

It would be Commander Atwater's idea to have these vessels of broad beamed construction, bark rigged and arranged to burn oil fuel. Such a craft as is proposed would conveniently accommodate 140 cadets. The present capacity of the Massachusetts school is limited to 104 cadets.

States Would Maintain

The only expense to the federal government would be the initial cost and the interest on the investment. The plan would be to have each state desiring a nautical school maintain at its own expense one of these gunboats. The first cost is thought to be too great for any state to bear.

The craft would be when commissioned fully equipped, with guns mounted. When turned over to the nautical schools the guns would be unmounted,

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PLAN OF MEXICO CONVENTIONIST PARTY OUTLINED

Letter of Instructions to Governors From Villa's Interior Department Minister Shows Plan of Democratic Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The plan of the Conventionist party in Mexico, the Villa party, for a constructive, democratic government, is set forth in a letter of instructions sent to governors of states and other officials under date of Feb. 20, 1915, signed by Dr. Luis de la Garza Cardenas, in charge of the department of interior and communications. If this letter reflects accurately, as it is supposed to do, the purposes of the Conventionists, this party stands for democracy, religious liberty and the separation of church and state, education, protection of neutral aliens, and development of the nation's resources.

This party is the outgrowth of the Aguascalientes convention, a conference of the various revolutionary factions. General Gutierrez was chosen by the convention to be president pro tempore, but upon his disagreement with the convention party and his subsequent flight from Mexico City the chairman of the convention, Gen. Gonzales Garza, was chosen temporary president, which position he now holds. General Villa is commander-in-chief of the Conventionist forces.

Until peace prevails in Mexico the administration of civil affairs within the territory controlled by the Villa forces will be confined to the department of interior and communications, of which Dr. Cardenas is in charge.

A translation of the Cardenas letter above referred to, heretofore not published in English, has been made for The Christian Science Monitor by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent in Washington of the Conventionist government which now controls Mexico City and the northern states. It follows:

"Instructions of Dr. Luis de La Garza Cardenas, Department of interior and communications, Chihuahua, Feb. 20, 1915—In the manifesto to the nation, issued in the city of Aguascalientes, on Jan. 31 last by General Francisco Villa, chief of operations of the army of the provisional government, are stated his reasons for the temporary assumption of power for the purpose of directing national affairs, political and administrative, within the zone occupied by the forces under his command. In that manifesto, also, are determined the form and manner in which he is to exercise that power, and the conditions which, in his judgment, should guide the persons who are in his name to perform the duties of chiefs of the three departments, of foreign relations and justice, interior and communications, and finance and industry, created by decree of the general in chief on Feb. 2.

"The honor of the department to assume charge of the department of interior and communications, in conformity with the provisions of article 5 of the above mentioned decree, fell to me. In the decree containing the appointment the general-in-chief makes a resume of the contents of the manifesto, and desiring to merit the confidence reposed in me, and pursuant to objects that inspired it, I now proceed to give within the scope of my authority, the following instructions which you will endeavor to strictly observe within the federal jurisdiction under your supervision.

"1. The lives and interests of nationals and foreigners who have remained neutral during the present civil struggle will be religiously respected.

"2. Foreigners who, in violation of

(Continued on page five, column four)

WASHINGTON GETS OFFICIAL NEWS OF SAN JUAN INCIDENT

U. S. Shots Forced German Ship Odenwald to Turn Back From Attempt to Go to Sea

WASHINGTON—Confirmation reached the war department today of news reports that the German merchantman Odenwald had been held up forcibly by the United States authorities at San Juan, Porto Rico, while attempting to go to sea without clearance papers.

"The Hamburg-American steamer Odenwald," said a despatch dated Sunday, to Secretary Garrison from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnham of the Porto Rican regiment, "attempted to leave this port (San Juan) about 3 this afternoon without clearance papers.

"On request of the collector of customs to prevent departure an in compliance with instructions in your telegram March 19, warning shots were fired with machine guns and one shot across her bow with a five-inch rifle from El Morro.

"The ship then came to anchor under El Morro. None was injured. The ship returned to her anchorage in the harbor.

"In the presence of Collector of Customs March, on March 19, I personally informed and warned the German consul and the commander of the Odenwald that force would be used if necessary to prevent the vessel from leaving without clearance."

The secretary stated this was all the administration deemed it desirable to have said at present.

Treasury officials in charge of enforcing American neutrality said the cutter Algonquin was at San Juan.

LITTLE ACTIVITY AMONG THE TURKS IS CAIRO REPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Monday—The latest official announcement states that there is nothing to report since the last communique, patrol and aeroplane reconnaissances showing very little activity among the Turkish outposts which remain some four days march from the Suez canal.

The work at the railway near Lydda continues slowly.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE THE DARDANELLES ACTIONS HELD UP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday—The Admiralty announce that unfavorable atmospheric conditions have interrupted the Dardanelles operations. Owing to the impossibility of making a seaplane reconnaissance, the extent of the damage to forts by the bombardment of March 18 has not been ascertained.

Owing to the losses caused by drifting mines, it is explained, the attack was not pressed to a conclusion that day.

The power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by the superiority of fire appears to be established. Nothing, it is added, had occurred to justify the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what was expected and provided for.

The British casualties in personnel total 61.

Admiral De Robeck has telegraphed, emphasizing the splendid behavior of the French squadrons.

RUSSIANS CLAIM PROGRESS FROM MIDDLE NIEMEN

Petrograd Announces Considerable Success in Svidnik-Smolnik Region—Austrians Bombard the Russians at Przemysl

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Monday—The latest official communique states that the Russian advance from the middle Niemen continues successfully.

The Germans have evacuated Pitwiszki and the region east of the line of Ozero-Kopciowo.

Near the Myszyinec neighborhood, towards Kadzidlo, the Germans attacking in close order were defeated, sustaining enormous losses.

In the Carpathians, the Russians counter-attacked, Thursday, south of Ciezkowice, inflicting a serious defeat on the thirty-ninth Honved division.

A considerable success was obtained in the Svidnik-Smolnik district, the Russians securing, in several regions, the principal positions, taking 2400 prisoners, 46 officers and guns.

At Przemysl the Austrians bombarded the Russians on Thursday and the following night, wasting an unprecedented amount of ammunition.

Early Friday, the garrison made a determined sortie in the eastern direction of the Medyka-Pleszowice front. By early afternoon the Austrians, without ever reaching the Russian trenches, had suffered heavily from the Russian fire, being ultimately forced back to their own line of forts.

So far, the Russians have captured 3000 prisoners, including 78 officers, and seven machine-guns belonging to the twenty-third Honved division, which forms the nucleus of the garrison.

On the western front the Russians captured Krassinchin village and all round the fortress the garrison has been driven from its line of fortifications.

Sunday—An official communique reports that the Russians reached Memel Thursday afternoon, crossing the frontier near Groshdy, machine guns and stores being captured during the German retreat.

Two Landsturm regiments which defended Memel were driven back and mingled with the population, the Russians on entering the town being received with fire from the houses and barracks, the population assisting the Germans.

The Russians then withdrew and bombarded Memel, the inhabitants fleeing towards Koenigsberg.

On the left of the Vistula, the Russian artillery dispersed several German infantry battalions on a march south of Rawa.

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ZEPPELINS MAKE ATTACK ON PARIS IT IS ANNOUNCED

Official Statement Says Four Airships Start for French Capital and Two Are Compelled to Retire at Ecouen and Mantes

NOT MUCH DAMAGE

Anti-Aircraft Guns Apparently Hit One Zeppelin—Airships Drop Bombs at Compiegne, Ridecourt and Dreslincourt

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, March 21—Four Zeppelins, an official announcement states, started for Paris yesterday morning, about 2 a. m., from the Compiegne direction, following the Oise valley.

Two were compelled to retire at Ecouen and Mantes. The other two passed over the outlying districts northwest of the city, withdrawing after dropping 12 bombs. The damage to property was of little importance.

Seven or eight persons were struck, only one being injured seriously.

Anti-aircraft guns opened fire, apparently hitting one Zeppelin.

While withdrawing, the Zeppelins dropped more bombs, doing unimportant damage at Compiegne, Ridecourt and Dreslincourt.

GERMAN SUCCESS NORTH OF VERDUN TOLD BY BERLIN

Paris Claims Gains at Les Eparges St. Mihiel and in Bois-le-Pretre —Teuton Attacks Repulsed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, March 21—An official communique states that the Germans captured a group of houses from the British near St. Eloi.

In the Champagne, the Germans captured the French trenches north of Beausejour and north of Verdun on the Woever plain and on the east border of the Meuse heights the French attacks were repulsed with heavy French losses.

The French attacks on the German position in Hartmannsweilerkopf also failed.

PARIS, March 21—An official communique announces the usual German attacks at various points, which were repulsed, the French making progress at Les Esparges, St. Mihiel and in Boise-le-Pretre.

Monday—The latest official communique announces the bombardment of Soissons cathedral by the Germans, 27 shells being fired and the edifice seriously damaged.

Contrary to German assertions, no post or observation station has ever been installed on the cathedral, nor has the Red Cross flag ever flown from it.

In the Champagne slight progress was made Saturday evening, and in the Argonne a hot rifle fire was maintained.

At Les Eparges the French maintained the position gained Saturday, despite two violent counter-attacks.

In the Vosges Great and Little Reichackerkopf were lost Saturday, Little Reichackerkopf being subsequently recaptured, the battle for Great Reichackerkopf proceeding.

GERMAN STATIONS IN AFRICA TAKEN BY UNION FORCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, March 21—The Union forces have, an official announcement states, occupied seven German stations in the southeastern corner of German Southwest Africa.

This constitutes a most important military success.

GERMANS DROP BOMBS OFF DEAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, March 21—A German aeroplane dropped bombs off Deal yesterday morning, all falling in the sea.

DUTCH BANKS AND GERMAN WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Monday—An official announcement states that the Dutch banks have received numerous offers of subscriptions to the German war loan and gives a list of the institutions and people that have subscribed considerable sums.

NEW ENGLAND ORGANISTS MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The fifty-ninth public service of the New England chapter, American guild of organists, was given in the first church last evening.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

CHILD LABOR IS DISCUSSED AT WESTMINSTER

Questions Regarding Finance, Trial by Jury, Agriculture, and Work of Children on Farms Before the House of Commons

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WESTMINSTER — In the course of his speech in moving "that the House approves generally" of the arrangements made by the chancellor of the exchequer with the finance ministers of France and Russia, Sir Thomas Whittaker wished to know if the Allies would play fair with one another. "Would they be jannock?" he asked. Naturally there were shouts of indignant remonstrance and demands to know what he meant. "Will they be jannock" the speaker went on, coldly refusing, amid the cheers of other north country members, to enlighten the ignorance of mere southerners or even to spell the word for the purposes of later study with the dictionary.

Continuing, Sir Thomas Whittaker concluded, from a broad view of the whole subject that the Allies would indeed be jannock, and going on to pay a high compliment to Mr. Lloyd George, without prejudice, he carefully pointed out, to anything they might have said of him in the past and would probably say of him in the future, he decided they had reason for confidence in the future. It was true they would need to conserve their resources because they would have to raise a lot of money. They must stop lending abroad. The colonies should curtail their demands, and the local government and the education department should impress on local authorities that this was not the time to incur avoidable expenditure. The burden would be heavy, but it would be borne to crush militarism.

Joint Loan

Mainly because the whole House thoroughly agreed with the terms of the motion, the debate was not interesting. It added nothing to what honorable members already knew. In his speech Austen Chamberlain expressed disapproval of the idea of a joint loan which, he said, found favor in some quarters as tending to emphasize the closeness of the alliance. In his opinion, however, nothing could be worse than a joint loan, from the point of view of the individual credit of the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George, it appeared, held the same view and had pressed this view on the conference of finance ministers where a joint loan found greater favor than in the House of Commons. However one could not enter into a conference with the idea of getting it all one's own way, and in any case there would probably be another conference before anything was finally settled. For the moment there was no idea of floating a joint loan even in respect of the smaller states.

On the general financial position Mr. Lloyd George was very confident. Their reserves of gold would carry them through any emergency that could be foreseen. Time, the chancellor of the exchequer again declared, was a factor that counted, and time was on the side of the Allies. With regard to the paper currency question, Mr. Chamberlain had expressed the opinion that the internal circulation of gold was on the whole a wasteful and out-of-date use of gold, and the substitution of paper for gold, mainly by checks, had been the greatest development of their financial system. Mr. Lloyd George expressed his agreement with this view, remarking that they were on the road to a much more efficient use of their gold reserve, when they used paper currency within safe limits. At the moment they were well within the margin of safety.

Trial by Jury

Some animated discussion took place on the bill for amending the defense of the realm act, but criticism was mainly confined to minor points. The act which it was sought to amend every one supposed to be guilty of an offense liable to trial by court martial. The amending bill proposed to restore to British subjects the right, if they so desired, to be tried by jury, and the attorney-general held that while the government had been quite right in framing the original act, in the circumstances in which they found themselves when war broke out, when swift and decisive action was necessary, equally they were right now in modifying their own measures and so "restoring to British subjects rights which all of us ought most jealously and vigilantly to preserve, and which are deeply embedded in the whole fabric of British institutions."

The bill itself said nothing about acquainting British subjects with the choice they were at liberty to make, but Sir John Simon explained that a further regulation would be added for this purpose. Mr. Trevelyan and others desired that neutrals and Allies' subjects should also be given the option of trial by jury, and some members were anxious that the obligation to bring to the notice of a prisoner his right to civil trial should be embodied in the bill and not left in the regulations. There were also critics who objected to the power given to the executive to hold the trial in any part of the country, but in the end the amending bill received a unanimous second reading.

Child Labor

From high finance, by way of the constitutional rights of the British subject, the House passed to the discussion of agricultural conditions as affected by the war, and the demand of the farmers for child labor, so it must be admitted that discussion ranged widely. According to Mr. Chaplin it was a case of robbing the child either of its education or of its food, but the debate revealed that only in the agricultural districts of the south and west of England were boys of from 11 to 12 years being taken from school and put to agricultural labor.

Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that the further north one went the higher one found the wages until, in the north of Scotland, the agricultural laborers received double the wage of the south of England laborers. Mr. Prothero, Unionist member for Oxford University, who is an undoubted authority on agricultural matters, held that Scotland should not be brought into the discussion as there they had "a greater love for education."

Regarding the employment of women Mr. Chaplin asked where the women were to be got. The days of "I'm going a milking sir, she said," were gone, the member for Wimbledon declared, but with this view, according to Sir Harry Verney, the board of agriculture could not agree. Sir Harry Verney thought improvement of wages would lessen the shortage of agricultural labor, but farmers had been asked to show the labor exchanges exactly what the shortage amounted to. There were various expedients which, he thought, would improve matters if only farmers would try them, such as the attraction of town laborers by the offer of a decent wage, the employment of farm laborers now employed in brickworks, the employment of Belgians and possibly of Danish and Dutch labor, and the employment of women who, he stated, formed 41.3 per cent of Scottish people working on the land.

Mr. Fease admitted that the demand for boy laborer was most clamorous in the districts which paid the lowest wages and had the worst conditions, and he declared the government would absolutely decline to assist by legislation or otherwise in any wholesale exploitation of boy labor.

GERMAN REPLY TO SPEECH OF LORD ROSEBERY

Professor at Wuerzburg University Points Out Benefits to Britain Even if She Loses War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, professor of civil and of international law at Wuerzburg University, has replied through the Frankfurter Zeitung to a speech made by Lord Rosebery, in his capacity of lord lieutenant of Midlothian, at a recruiting meeting held at Dalkeith on Jan. 9.

The professor stated that he cherished a sincere admiration for Lord Rosebery as the last foreign secretary under whom England had pursued an independent foreign policy, as a great orator, and especially as the courageous leader of a "small, repressed minority in the House of Lords," and that he was personally grateful for much kindness received at his hands.

He considered it necessary, however, that reports of speeches which might mislead the judgment of the public should be commented upon, and therefore proceeded to discuss in detail Lord Rosebery's observations. In the course of his remarks he declared that while destruction was a necessary means in warfare, it was not an end, and pointed out that the vanquished, as well as the victor, might gain enormously from the consequences of war.

Professor Mendelssohn-Bartholdy was convinced that Germany would win, and maintained that it was not hatred of England that led him to believe that a stronger future might be in store for her out of a defeat suffered in honor than was promised her by her most brilliant dreams of victory. This war, the Professor continued, even if she loses it, will have saved England from an Irish civil war, and will have swept away her disgraceful party system; it will have taught the English people the lesson which Lord Rosebery and all the other leaders are endeavoring to impress upon them, that each man must be ready to defend his country, and that when a man capable of bearing arms performs military service, he is merely doing his duty as a citizen, and is not contributing to militarism.

"I fear, however," he concluded, "that only if England loses the war in honor will she learn what is most necessary that she should learn, namely, to respect the inhabitants of other countries as brothers on an absolute equality with herself."

FORBIDDEN DUTCH EXPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—According to the Telegraaf the Rotterdam police are on the track of a plot to smuggle forbidden exports into Germany. Recently they discovered about five tons of copper and 3000 Mauser cartridges hidden under the flooring of the Rhine barge Hanna. The ship's principal cargo was phosphate. Three arrests have been made, and another suspected boat has been brought to Rotterdam.

TRENCH WARFARE IS DESCRIBED BY BRITISH OBSERVER

Incident Told by Eye Witness Illustrates Character of Activities at Front

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the latest despatch received from the Eye Witness at the British headquarters, and issued through the press bureau, an incident is recorded which forcibly illustrates the character of the present trench warfare which obtains at the front in France and Belgium.

With reference to the uncertainty incidental to the present fighting, Eye Witness says, an occurrence recently took place which illustrates the kind of situation arising during the progress of an action from the nearness of the combatants to one another, and from the fact that a trench may change hands several times in the course of the day.

Wishing to find out whether certain trenches had been occupied by our troops after a fight which had taken place during the day, two officers set out at night with a view to gaining touch with them, should they happen to be there. They soon came on a communication trench which appeared to run in the required direction, and walked down it. The first thing they came upon was a dugout with a candle burning in it, and a quantity of German equipment scattered about. Thinking that this might have been captured, they continued their way down the trench, first taking the precaution to blow out the candle. Presently they came upon a trench running at right angles to the one they were in. No sooner had they entered it than they were challenged sharply in German. A shower of bullets followed, and a race ensued for the exit. Fortunately the night was dark, and the Englishmen escaped safely, after several minutes spent in the enemy's fire trenches, surrounded on all sides by Germans.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE IN WAR CONTINUES TO BE UNCERTAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The attitude in Italy continues to be one of uncertainty and indecision.

Commenting on the prime minister's speech at the opening of Parliament, the Corriere della Sera wrote that whether it was peace or war they could best fulfil their mission by thinking not of themselves but of their country. War for the sake of war was not and could not be desired by any one. On this point all were agreed. But who would support the argument that because we entailed sacrifice it must be avoided. At certain times sacrifices were necessary. All the press, irrespective of parties, remarks on the air of uncertainty which pervades Parliament. The changes in the fortunes of the belligerents unquestionably exercises considerable influence over public opinion, but there is no doubt that a very fair majority of the people favor intervention. Many of the universities have been obliged to close down owing to the continued agitation of the students, who almost universally advocate intervention. The government preserves an attitude of calm in striking contrast to the public clamor, and an attempt made to introduce the discussion of the international relations of Italy in Parliament was completely thwarted.

M. PADEREWSKI APPEALS FOR AID TO POLISH PEOPLE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Paderewski, the famous pianist and composer, has added his name to that of M. Sienkiewicz, in the appeal which is being made for aid for Poland which, for many months, has been the theater of operations of the German and Austrian armies. The condition of the country and of its inhabitants is said to be as deplorable as that of Belgium, and so far, except for the aid which Russia has generously extended to the Poles, nothing has been done to meet the immediate needs of the inhabitants.

M. Paderewski, speaking to a representative of the Temps, stated that a committee had already been formed in Switzerland on which were sitting Poles of Russia, Austria and Germany. The purpose of this committee was to take measures for enabling the goods which sub-committees in Paris, London, and the United States would collect, to be imported into Poland. The presidents of the committee are MM. Sienkiewicz and Paderewski.

Among the members are representatives of the great historical Polish names: the Pomiatowski, Czartoryski, Potocki, Lubomirski, Sapicha, also the Polish bishops of Cracow and Warsaw and Chicago, Protestant and Jewish representatives, university professors and other men of influence.

DURBAN MUNICIPAL LOAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The loan of £350,000, which the Durban municipality recently decided to raise at 5 per cent, has been over subscribed by £75,000. In view of this success, the corporation has decided to raise a further loan of £100,000, in order to reduce their overdraft.

WELSH CHURCH ACT IS UPHELD AT SHREWSBURY

Welsh Executive of the National Free Church Council Repudiates the Attempt to Disturb the Provisions of the Measure

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SHREWSBURY, Eng.—The Welsh executive of the National Free Church Council, at a meeting held at Shrewsbury recently, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That the Welsh executive of the National Free Church Council, regarding the passing of the Welsh disestablishment act as final and irrevocable, entirely and emphatically repudiates the attempt to disturb the provisions of the measure, and calls upon the government to be loyal to Wales and to the act, and they issue herewith a fuller statement of the case."

The Welsh executive then goes on to protest against the attempt which, it declares, is being seriously made to deprive the people of the Welsh disestablishment act, "which has already passed through Parliament after full and careful discussion, and which has been accepted, not as meeting the full and just demands of the free churches, but as a means of closing a long and hurtful strife and doing something to remove the wrongs of centuries." The Welsh executive, the statement continues, has hitherto avoided the temptation and the many times repeated invitation to take active measures to resist this attempt, for two reasons: First, they desired to be loyal to the understanding which had been explicitly accepted by all parties that no contentious matter should be raised during the truce which was to last until the war was over; and, secondly, they have regarded the efforts of Sir Henry Lunn with indifference.

Proceeding, the statement declares that the Welsh executive feels itself compelled to call attention to the fact that in Wales, where the question is really understood, the free church demand is as unanimous and as emphatic as it has been for many long and strenuous years, and to the further fact that the appeals which have been sent abroad so industriously for the purpose of gaining signatures have strangely avoided the actual conditions of the case, and been supported by representing a movement which is based on great spiritual policies and the claims of righteousness and honor, as merely inspired by selfish greed and bitter passion.

The ministers and laymen of the free churches of England may well pause, the statement says in conclusion, before they come to such an unworthy conclusion concerning their brethren in Wales, and they should further ask themselves if they can conceive it possible that the Episcopalian members of Parliament, without whose approval the bill could never have been passed, would have supported a measure if it was so bad in itself and so mischievous in its working, as Sir Henry Lunn and the Duke of Devonshire appear to believe the Welsh act to be.

They should also reflect, it adds, on the fact that many churchmen in the principality, many more, indeed, than the opponents of the act like to believe are sincerely in favor of the measure as it stands, and admit that it is more than fair to the church of which they are loyal and worthy members.

PROHIBITION IN SCOTLAND URGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a public meeting held in Glasgow, attended by many prominent employers of labor and leaders of thought in all branches of the community life, the British government was urged to take immediate steps to prohibit the sale of distilled liquors during the period of the war. Professor Barr, who presided, in the course of his speech, commented on the wonderful forethought and surprising courage of the Tsar and his advisers in issuing the edict prohibiting the sale of vodka. Far from causing a revolution, the edict had been received with the greatest cordiality by all classes in Russia, and the revolution would come if any one dared to propose that it be rescinded.

Robert Stewart moved that in view of the national crisis and the interests of the industrial, economic, military and naval necessities of the country, the meeting call upon the government to pass a measure prohibiting the sale of distilled liquor during the war.

BRITISH REVENUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The total revenue receipts of the United Kingdom for the week ended Feb. 20, amounted to £10,862,000 as against £7,407,146 for the corresponding period a year ago, bringing the total receipts for the year to date to £180,376,866, or an increase of £14,165,200 over the same period of 1913-1914. Expenditure for the week amounted to £17,666,821, as against £2,489,459 a year ago, making total disbursements of £434,877,809, or an increase to date of £270,539,017.

PATRIOTISM OF SHIPOWNERS IN BRITAIN SHOWN

Speakers at Newcastle Meeting Indicate Services of Mercantile Marine to State

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England—Speaking at the annual meeting of the North of England Steamship Owners Association held at Newcastle recently, M. M. Mein, who presided, said that much had been said and written about the shipowner lately, and indeed many of them were doing well out of the freights obtainable.

It ought, he said, however, to be remembered that wages had almost doubled, the cost of coal had gone up, particularly at coaling stations abroad, and that there was an enormous increase in everything required in connection with steamers. Detention was another serious item, a normal seven or eight days being now extended to two months in many cases, while shipowners also lost considerably by steamers taken up by the government at rates which could only be considered meager. As a whole, Mr. Mein added, he thought shipowners had acted most patriotically.

W. J. Noble, who also spoke, said he thought few people recognized what a valuable auxiliary to the government the mercantile marine was. Without its service, built up and maintained by private enterprise, the navy would not be able to do its work. The rates accepted by shipowners were moderate to a degree, but the only complaints he had heard were that there were inequalities of sacrifice and service which would be avoided had the government decided to take a fixed percentage from every fleet.

In regard to port congestion, a government committee had held a number of meetings. He had ventured to propose an extension of emergency railway rates. At present, a cargo of ore might be discharged say at Maryport, and taken over to the Tyne at 5s. 6d. a ton, that being for the convenience of manufacturers. His point was that if that scheme were extended for the benefit of shipowners, it would go a long way towards removing congestion.

VOLUNTARY LABOR IN HOME SUBJECT OF SCOTTISH TALK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Speaking to the Scottish Christian Social Union in Glasgow, Miss M. B. Blackie said that if they excepted the work done by wage-earning servants and housekeepers, the vast proportion of domestic labor did not figure as an asset in any calculation of national income.

It was done, she said, by voluntary workers, wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and others, whose labor was unrecognized and unrecompensed. And yet what chaos would follow a strike of housewives in any one town! Women's labor in the home had a genuine economic value, and the more clearly that was recognized the better it would be for the whole community. To reach a satisfactory solution of the question a complete change of public opinion, especially among men, was required. If the wife or daughter could claim as her own, in return for her services, a certain proportion of the family income, and if it were popularly regarded as a disgrace that this claim should be neglected, the best results would follow. Many women would keep to home duties instead of undertaking outside paid labor, and the standard of domestic efficiency would be improved.

TARTAN KILTS TO REMAIN IN BRITISH ARMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON — Mr. Loudon MacQueen Douglas, F. R. S. E., president of the Scottish Society, having communicated with the war office on the proposal that Scottish regiments should be dressed in a uniform drab kilt, has received the following reply from Sir R. H. Brade, K. C. B., secretary of the war office: "I am commanded by the army council to inform you that there never was, at any time, the slightest intention of depriving Highland regiments of their kilts of distinctive tartan. The universal drab kilt is put forward merely as a temporary expedient, until such time as a sufficient quantity of the regulation tartan is available, to meet the clothing requirements of the large number of Highlanders who have so promptly answered the call of duty. Every effort, however, is being made to obtain delivery of an adequate quantity, and the council hope that the prospect of being forced, by circumstances, to supply the universal drab kilt will be reduced to a minimum."

OUTPUT OF GOLD IN TRANSVAAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The output of gold in the Transvaal for the month of December has been declared at 695,137 oz., valued at £2,952,755. The total output for the year was 8,378,139 oz., valued at £35,588,075.

ARMY TRAINING AT UNIVERSITY IN LONDON SEEN

Military Education Committee of Institution Says Strength of Officers of Training Corps Was 788 on Oct. 1, Last

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—According to the sixth annual report of the Military Education committee of the University of London, presented to the senate recently, the strength of the Officers Training corps on Oct. 1, 1914, was 788, while the number of efficient cadets was 684. The staff of the contingent, which has been reduced in numbers owing to the war, is at present fully occupied with the intensive training of cadets and in dealing with applications for commissions in the army. The strength of the contingent, notwithstanding the large number of cadets who have proceeded to commissions, is being well maintained, new recruits coming forward continually to take vacant places. Training is being carried on both at the colleges of the university and under a system of continuous training in a camp at Perivale, and of this continuous course many cadets have been able to take advantage, both during the vacation and during term.

In August, 1914, the army council decided to establish temporary schools for the purpose of providing instruction for young officers in the new army, and placed one of these schools under the auspices of the University of London, the other universities selected for the purpose being Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Edinburgh. A camp of instruction was formed at Headley near Leatherhead, on Aug. 25, 1914, and continued until Sept. 26. Two hundred and ten second lieutenants of the new army, a considerable number of whom were recommended for commissions through the university, attended the camp for training.

Proceeding, the report declares that in order still further to develop military education in the university, the senate last year approved generally of a scheme for the establishment of a special military college, and a private appeal for funds was about to be issued when war was declared, and for obvious reasons the movement is in abeyance. Events since that date have, however, the committee says, provided abundant evidence of the importance of the work which the proposed military college would undertake, and it is confidently hoped that when the time comes for further action the proposals will receive general support. Allowing for officers commissioned from the O. T. C. before Aug. 5, 1914, the total number of officers now serving, who are former cadets of the University of London O. T. C. or were recommended for their commissions by the university, may be estimated at 1100. It should be understood, the report adds, that a large number of graduates and students of the university have been granted commissions through other channels, or are serving in the ranks. The total number of applications for commissions forwarded to the war office since the outbreak of war to the end of the year is 1293.

DUTCH OVERSEAS TRUST OUTLINED IN SWISS JOURNAL

Plan Explained in Hope That Switzerland May Establish Similar Company During War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Gazette de Zurich publishes details with regard to the organization of the Netherlands Oversea Trust Company in the hopes that Switzerland may herself establish a similar company in the interests of her commerce during war time.

The Dutch association was created by a number of private banks and large shipping companies for the purpose of organizing the importation of raw materials and various goods necessary to the carrying on of industries. The company acts as an intermediary between merchants and commercial houses in Holland and the exporting countries. It does no business for itself, but makes possible the importation of goods which have been declared absolute contraband by belligerent states.

The administrative council of the company fixes the terms on which it will place its services at the disposal of traders. The rules are very strict, and it is absolutely necessary for the applicant to be a Dutch merchant directly interested in the goods which he wishes to import, and not an agent or a sub-agent to a foreign government. He has to give a written declaration that for the duration of the war he will not import articles declared to be contraband of war except for the internal consumption of Holland, for the Dutch colonies or for neutral countries. It is owing to the strict conditions which are imposed by the company, that belligerent states, and notably Great Britain, have seen their way to recognizing it.

PARADE OF THE "BANTAMS" HELD AT LIVERPOOL

Two Battalions of Birkenhead Troops Are Given Review by Lord Derby and Others

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Two battalions of the Birkenhead "Bantams" were reviewed recently, on the plateau outside St. George's hall, Liverpool, by Lord Derby, the lord mayor and Alfred Bigland, M. P.

The lord mayor congratulated the officers and rank and file on their fine appearance, and said he was sure they possessed the qualities needed in a soldier, such as patriotism, pertinacity of purpose, and courage. The Bantams, he said, were in one sense pioneers, and it was for them to see that they were pioneers in maintaining the very highest standard when they went to face the common foe.

Lord Derby, who also offered his congratulations, was able to compliment the corps on behalf of Lord Kitchener, whom he had seen the previous day, on the rapid way in which they got up to full strength. Now that they were up to strength they must, Lord Derby said, keep themselves there, and it was their duty to induce friends to join the reserve, so that they could be kept at strength in the firing line. The Cheshire regiment was a distinguished regiment with a glorious past; and they were just as responsible for its honor and reputation as were the Regular forces. If those battalions, Lord Derby added, could add luster to its glories he was sure they would do so, and thus they would have done their duty by their King, their country, and their county.

Alfred Bigland, M. P., expressed thanks for the kindly words that had been said, and declared there was not a man who would not be ready to make the utmost sacrifice rather than be defeated.

NEW CONTROL FOR LIGHTHOUSES ON AUSTRALIAN COAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—On April 1, the control of the lighthouses on the Australian coast will pass from the states to the Commonwealth, after which date an extra rate of eightpence per ton, per quarter, in addition to such of the state light dues as may be continued, will be imposed on all shipping using the Australian ports.

The Commonwealth will take over from the states 118 lights, 26 beacons, and three or four marine buoys; and it is understood that 74 additional lights will be erected, and considerable improvements undertaken in connection with the existing lights.

The states will be relieved of the expenditure involved in the maintenance of lighthouses amounting to over £90,000 per annum.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

STUDY MADE OF FOOD SUPPLY IN DUAL MONARCHY

Correspondent Points Out That Prices of Foodstuffs Show Marked Advance—Scarcity of Food Gives Rise to Difficulty

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The food question in Austria-Hungary is just as pressing as in Germany, whilst in addition there is internal trouble and strife arising from the question of the food scarcity. In Germany we see that the whole nation is unanimous in the endeavor to help the government with regard to this grave crisis of the food problem, and every one is ready to sacrifice comfort and abundance for the benefit of all. Not so in Austria-Hungary, where people are less disciplined, where they are not all of the same nationality, and no one is so willing to make sacrifices for the other, with whom he has no common interests, no common feeling, although struggling for the same cause.

In the monarchy, Hungary is the food-producing and Austria the industrial half, therefore they are mutually the consumers of one another's products. In the present crisis the agricultural products and not the industrial have gained the foremost value. Therefore a certain antagonism has arisen between the two sister states, the one arguing that "we are at war now, and you have to share your stock of food with us, for it is to the common interest that you should keep us all going. If you don't give us to eat, you will suffer as well as ourselves, for we shall not be fit to fight so well for your cause, which is ours, too." The other is of contrary opinion, saying: "I produce the food, therefore I have a good right to priority. I need this much, the remainder you can have."

Government Measures

But as a matter of fact there is no remainder. It was consumed long ago or sent to Germany, who wants her share, just as much, from the stock of her ally. But Hungary cannot give any, if she does not want to starve herself. This is the present situation.

The government, wanting to be conscientious, and at the same time dutiful and generous, ordered the requisitioning of all wheat and other raw products, and has even decided to save the barley for bread purposes. In addition stores of flour in private houses have been commandeered in order to get an estimate of the quantity in hand, and to know how much can be given to Austria and Germany. Of course, this was a bold step on the part of the government, for the Hungarian peasant knows no greater enemy than this requisitioning. Some resisted the officials by force, some hid their stock, but all had finally to come forth and severe punishments were dealt out.

In these circumstances the prices of foodstuffs have risen 50 per cent within a fortnight, that is since it became apparent that the government cherished generous plans toward their allies. Flour costs 84 hellers per kilogram, this being the officially fixed maximum price, but one cannot get it even for much more. The price of flour two months ago was 40 hellers. The prices of vegetables are even more startling. Peas and beans, for example, cost 1.20 to 1.40 kroner per kilogram, and spinach 2 kroner. Meat is not so expensive in proportion, but expensive enough to prohibit its use by the poorer classes. These stand in long queues before the municipal horse butchers' shops, where only half a kilogram of horse meat can be had each day at an exorbitant price.

Vienna

The situation in Vienna is no better than in Budapest. The following Regierungs Verordnung may serve to give an idea of the situation there. The official organ, the Wiener Zeitung, published an order in a recent issue with regard to the proportion of wheat, rye and barley to be used in baking bread. This order cancels those previously issued in November and January, in which the proportion fixed in the first was only 50 per cent of wheat or rye, and 50 per cent of potatoes, maize or other cereals; and in the second, 33 1-3 per cent of wheat or rye and 66 2-3 per cent of other cereals, and ordered that at least 50 per cent of maize was to be used and 25 per cent of potatoes. This order refers also to private houses and individuals baking their bread at home, not only to bakeries and bread factories. Only sweets, pastries and similar wares are exempt from this order, in which case not more than 50 per cent of wheat or rye may be used. Small rolls, the famous Vienna rolls, are to be yet smaller in size, while military hospitals have to be supplied first. These rolls are not larger than a full-sized nut, and cost 6 hellers at the baker's, although some months ago three could be bought for 4 hellers. They are now black as coal and not at all appetizing to look at.

Supplies

How much the issue of the war depends on this food question is very easy to understand when we see what tremendous efforts are being taken to insure the stock lasting for a while yet. According to expert opinion, the food of Austria-Hungary and Germany will not last until Aug. 15, by which time the next harvest would be available. In the present circumstances it cannot last even up to June, and even then the civil population will have to undergo immense hardships, for naturally the governments want to supply their military forces with food first of all. The great military efforts on both sides of the theater of war are chiefly due to the food question, the central powers wishing to bring the war to a decisive point before the food scarcity reaches the level of "non possumus."

GERMAN ADVANCE IN THE PACIFIC GIVEN DISCUSSION

Former High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Reviews Teuton Progress and Its End

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of an address delivered before the Royal Geographical Society recently, Sir Everard Im Thurn, formerly high commissioner for the Western Pacific, gave an interesting account of the growth of European influence in the Pacific.

After tracing the operations of Spain, Holland, France, and Great Britain in connection with the discovery and acquisition of territory in the south up to the latter part of the nineteenth century, the lecturer pointed out that the next important move in the partition of the Pacific was by a new participant in empire-building—Germany. The German empire wanted a colonial policy, and thought it saw a chance of establishing a great dependency in and about New Guinea, the greater part of which was then, in the "seventies," a veritable no man's land, into which a few missionaries and a considerable number of Australians, Germans, and others had penetrated without authority and at serious risk from the natives. Eventually, Germany acquired a large part of New Guinea and other islands embraced in what was known as the Bismarck Archipelago.

At first the islands were administered by a chartered company, but about 1899 the German government assumed direct control, consolidating the whole under one central authority.

Thereafter, in the lecturer's opinion, less effort seemed to have been spent by Germany on trade development in the Pacific and more on converting the Bismarck Archipelago into a strong naval base. In 1897-8 Germany further strengthened her position in the Pacific by taking Kiao-Chau, and by working this as a naval station in connection with the other one in the Bismarck Archipelago the Germans greatly strengthened their general position in the Pacific. Then followed the convention, which gave Germany all that part of the Samoan islands that was commercially valuable, while England, "rather unexpectedly, got nothing." This brought the story of the partition of the Pacific practically to Aug. 4 last, the date of the declaration of war.

In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that at that time he was in Australia, and alluded to the satisfaction which was felt amongst Australians and New Zealanders at the opportunity thus afforded, not only of proving their loyalty to the mother country, but of putting an end to the German advance in the Pacific which they had always viewed with distrust.

MOTOR PLOWING IS TRIED ON LAND IN SCOTTISH AREA

Ground Given Test Proves Too Soft for the Use of Heavy Mechanical Devices

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Since the beginning of the war, the south of Scotland has responded so readily to the call for men and horses that the shortage of both has turned the attention of agricultural authorities to reducing time and effort in preparing the ground for the year's crop.

The first public demonstration of motor plowing in the Borders was held recently on a farm near Kelso. The field was of light soil, ideal for the trial, but the conditions favored the old-fashioned horse plow, as there is no doubt the weight (18 cwt.) of the mechanical plow is against its use on wet land such as is often to be dealt with in Scotland. The Wyles plow which was used is moderate in price, £140, and its working expense, exclusive of labor, is from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per acre; its capacity on ordinary land is stated to be three acres per day, as compared with the one acre of the two-horse plow. The mechanism is said to be easily mastered, it can be used for grubbing and harrowing, and all purposes for which a stationary engine is employed.

A steam plow was also exhibited at the recent trial, but here again the softness of the land and the weight of the implement brought out the fact that, although it excels on dry, even tracts of country, such as the plains of Europe and America, it is not for Scotland. A couple of horse plows of the double furrowed type (Oliver and Ransome), drawn by three horses, were also in evidence and they made certainly the strongest appeal to the farming community, who are ever keen to appreciate the work of an expert with hand on the stilts, straightness of furrow, the art of cresting and neatness of finish.

PRICES OF FOOD AFFECT FRANCE IN LOW DEGREE

Compared With Other European Nations it Is Least Touched by Rise in Costs During War—Wheat Increase Is Explained

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The agricultural and food experts are all agreed that, taken as a whole, France has been less affected by the rise in price of food stuffs during the war than any other nation in Europe. The quantity of food still seems ample, while the price has not been seriously increased, many articles of food are, in fact, actually less, at the time of writing, than they were before the commencement of the war. Bread still remains at its normal price of 95 centimes for a four-pound loaf, and there seems to be little prospect of any alteration.

France is in the happy position of being less dependent on the importation of wheat than perhaps any other European country and consequently she is less subject to be affected by any artificial rises in price, or even by the exceptional demands on wheat stocks during a period of war. Having regard to these conditions there has been some surprise and even anxiety at seeing the price of wheat rise throughout the country, and this has culminated in action being taken by a number of deputies who have lodged a formal protest with M. Fernand David, the minister of agriculture. The latter, after giving an explanatory reply, expressed his opinion that this rise would not continue and he was emphatic on the point that there was no reason to fear any rise in the price of bread.

Causes

The following were, he said, the causes for the rise in the price of wheat:

1. The large demand for wheat both in England, Italy and France, which could not easily be supplied owing to the limited means of transport of wheat cargoes from Australia, Rumania and Russia.
2. The great increase in freights.
3. The large amount of wheat which still remained unthreshed, owing to the lack of sufficient machines, the laborers being engaged in military service. The result was that the farmers could not send the wheat to market and so there was a great shortage of supply.

To relieve any present anxiety it had been decided, as the result of cooperation between the various departments of the government, that special facilities should be offered for threshing the remaining stacks of wheat by liberating from service a sufficient number of mechanics to run the machines. The government had also undertaken to purchase from abroad a sufficient quantity of wheat and flour to readjust the local supplies. With these measures taken M. Fernand David was satisfied that the present rise would be arrested and that wheat would assume its normal price.

Next Crop

Another important point which has been greatly discussed is the fear that the rise of wheat will affect the next crop by reducing the supply of seed corn. The minister of agriculture is however, of opinion that this is not at all likely, since farmers habitually reserve from their crops sufficient seed for the next season's sowing. Moreover, the holders of the large stocks will have benefited so largely from the increased price that it will not be a matter of any moment even if they should be required to pay a bigger price than usual for the seed corn, while the small proprietors who themselves mainly consume their own product will not suffer in any case, as the question of price does not touch them.

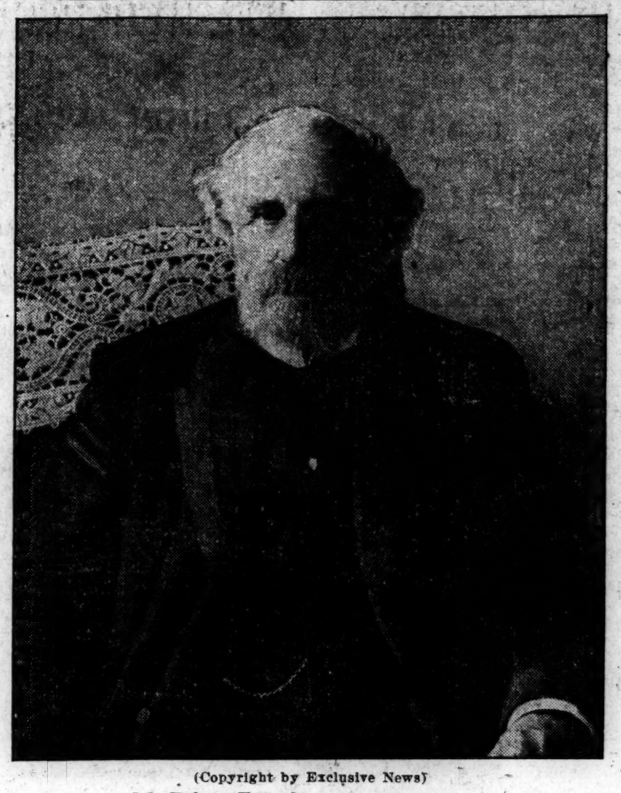
There were two facts, the minister pointed out, that must not be overlooked. The first was that the rise in the price of wheat extended all over the world, and the second, that, if Russia were excepted, for reasons that were quite easy to understand, France was the country in which the rise was the least marked. To cite but one illustration of this, the latest wheat quotations of the American and La Plata markets respectively, were f.39.75 to 40.50, and f.38.75 to f.39 CAF French ports, while the market price of French wheat as per current official returns varied as follows: 10 to 13 Feb. f.29.75 to 30.75, and 15 Feb. f.34. The Paris market prices at that time ranged from f.31.25, while the average price taken from records covering all the markets in France at date was f.31.53.

Having regard to the fact that wheat, on the outbreak of war, is, in all countries, the most susceptible of food commodities to experience an immediate rise, the actual rise in France is so moderate as compared with other countries as to be of no real moment.

RHINE-WESER CANAL OPENS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HANOVER, Germany—The minister for public works has announced that the connection between the Rhine and the Weser has now been completed. The locks at Minden between the Weser and the canal have already been opened without any kind of ceremony for the passage of the first barges. Experimental journeys are now to be made along the entire canal by loaded barges, the depth of water being reckoned for the present at 1.5 meters.



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M. Ribot, French minister of finance

M. RIBOT STATES FRENCH FINANCE SAFE AND AMPLE

Minister of Finance Explains Only Point at Issue Between U. S. and France on War Purchases Is Method of Payment

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In view of the present financial situation between the United States and the allied nations, and the consequent interest taken by financiers on both sides of the Atlantic, an opportunity was sought by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to obtain personally from M. Ribot, the French minister of finance, an indication of the official opinion as to the outcome.

The representative was received by M. Ribot in the famous room in the Louvre, in which was held recently the conference between the three ministers of finance of the triple entente. The unusual demands made upon the United States for food, war and other supplies, not only by the nations at war, but by neutrals as well, forced to the front, The Christian Science Monitor representative submitted, the question of adverse exchange in its most vital aspect, since it affected not merely the allied powers, but international commerce throughout the world.

In reply to the question as to whether the financial resources of France would permit of the purchase of war materiel in America to be settled without any serious disturbance in the rate of exchange between the two countries, M. Ribot replied that there could be no question as to the solidity or amplitude of French resources. They were beyond discussion or question. The only point at issue was simply one of the method of payment.

It was obvious, he said, that since the transactions between the two countries had reached such enormous proportions they could not be paid for in the ordinary manner. There might, he said, be some temporary inconvenience in the exchange between France and America, but he hoped that a method would be arrived at that would permit of the payment of their purchases being made to the mutual satisfaction of the two countries. The question was naturally a more difficult one from the fact that it was not merely a Franco-American matter, but an international one, and the extent of the purchases by some of the neutral countries, as, for instance, Italy, increased the difficulties of regulating the exchange.

M. Ribot was asked if the recent financial conference between the powers of the triple entente would tend to ease the problem of the anticipated adverse exchange. To this he replied that this question had been under their consideration, but he did not feel at liberty to go into details. His own opinion was, however, that the cooperation of the allied powers would lessen the difficulties and aid the solution. Asked as to whether there was any fear of French holdings of American securities being forced upon the American markets, the minister said that he saw no necessity for this.

M. Ribot's attention was then drawn to that aspect of international finance which has been disclosed by the action taken by the English treasury to prevent further complications with regard to foreign exchange, and which was recently so well illustrated by the committee of the London stock exchange to the effect that the treasury would not allow British investors to subscribe for any part of the new $100,000,000 issue of bonds of the New York Central Railway Company.

M. Ribot was asked if it was the intention of France to follow this example. He replied that at the present time he saw no reason for preventing individual subscribers from participating in American issues, but that, of course, the existing laws regulating the quoting of foreign stocks in the official list and dealing with such securities on the Paris bourse itself, would not be changed.

The confident tone of the minister of finance as to finding a satisfactory solution for paying for American supplies was a dominant feature of the interview, and his last words were that he and his fellow countrymen appreciated to the full the sympathy shown at the present time by the American people with France and her allies.

KAISER GLAD AT RECENT VICTORY IN EAST PRUSSIA

Extends Thanks to Prussian Diet for Congratulating Him on Masurian Lakes Battle

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser has sent the following reply to the telegram from the Prussian Diet congratulating him on the East Prussian victory:

"My warmest thanks for the friendly congratulations from the Chamber of Deputies on the brilliant success achieved for the fatherland in the battle of the Masurian lakes by the meritorious courage of the inhabitants and the powers of endurance of our heroic sons, combined with the talent for leadership, amounting to genius, of the commanders of the army. The people of poets and thinkers, transformed into a united nation in arms, may still further trust in the strength of its firm will to triumph over all enemies of German culture and civilization. God will be with us and with our righteous cause."

The members of the chamber stood during the reading of this telegram, which was greeted with loud cheers.

The press continues to rejoice over the victory. The Tageszeitung spoke recently of the annihilation of the Tenth Russian army, which, it considered, meant a loss of more than 200,000 men, and remarked: The battle appears to be one of the mightiest successes in the history of the war, and, considered from a military and numerical standpoint, leaves even Leipzig and Sedan behind. The Vossiche Zeitung estimated that the Russian losses were several times greater than those of the French at Sedan, while the Berlin Tageblatt remarked: We have made a mighty step towards the decision of the war and towards peace.

GERMAN SUBURB TO BUY MEATS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The municipal authorities of Reinickendorf, one of the poorer suburbs of Berlin, have decided to devote the sum of 1,100,000m. to the purchase of tinned and cured meat. Reinickendorf has already secured 200 tons of canned meat, and is about to order 100 tons of bacon, 75 tons of dripping and 75 tons of ham and sausage, and special arrangements have been made for storing these large quantities of provisions. The original plan was to buy fresh meat and have it cured upon municipal premises, but it was found that it was too late to carry out this scheme, which is the most ambitious of any yet undertaken by a Berlin suburb.

The town council of Schoeneberg, a western suburb, has decided to borrow the sum of 288,300m. in order to enable it to pay the necessary contributions toward the support of the families of men called to the colors. The whole amount is to be taken from the reserves of the municipal savings bank, and it is proposed that the annual interest shall be at the rate of 4⅛ per cent.

BELGIAN NEEDS ARE EXPLAINED BY E. C. HOOVER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—With reference to Sir Edward Grey's recent letter regarding financial suport from the British government for the commission for relief in Belgium, E. C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, states that the commission deeply regrets that its hopes have again been disappointed in finding some accommodation between the belligerents by which the finance of the benevolent side of the commission's work would have been in a great measure assured.

The failure of this particular negotiation, Mr. Hoover pointed out, did not alter the fact that the 7,000,000 people in Belgium had still to be fed. The commission, he adds, took up this task because both sides denied responsibility for feeding this nation, and we have always been confident that sooner or later some basis of general accommodation could be arrived at between the conflicting powers. We have received much direct and indirect help from all belligerents. We do not propose to lay down our burden simply because no remedy is actually in sight.

The rise in the value of food and the gradual exhaustion of native supplies have necessitated our acquiring a gross income of £1,500,000 a month in money or food, of which £500,000 is required to feed the destitute, and £1,000,000 is required to buy food for resale to those who can still pay. The destitute in Belgium are the wards of the world.

RELATIONS IN THE PAST OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA TOLD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Professor Schiemann recently gave a lecture before a large and distinguished audience in the Herrenhaus of the Prussian Diet on the relations between Germany and Russia in the past.

The lecturer began with a reference to the future, and described Russia as their most dangerous opponent, seeing that France would never recover her former position as a power after the war, and that the same prophecy held good for England, despite the numerical superiority of her fleet. They would defeat Russia, but she would fill up the gaps again from the masses of her people, and unless she abandoned her ambitious aims, Germany would again be called upon to cross arms with her.

Professor Shiemann then proceded to give an historical sketch, in which he represented Russia as having uniformly preserved an aggressive attitude with regard to her western neighbor. The ideals of Peter the Great, the lecturer maintained, still remained the governing force in Russian policy, which might be summed up by the formula: Constantinople, subjection of the Danube coast, liberation of the Slavs, and the establishment of a protectorate over the holy places and the Greek Christians of the Orient. Moreover, Dr. Schiemann considered that Russia had proved herself extremely ungrateful for the work of colonization carried on within her borders by thousands of Germans ever since the time of Catherine II.

SHIPPING PROVES OBSTACLE IN DYE PLAN WITH SWISS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England — H. Sutcliffe Smith, managing director of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., at a meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce referred to Mr. Runciman's announcement that the government had entered into arrangements for raw materials to be shipped from England to Swiss manufacturers of dyewares.

He himself had interviewed a representative of one of the largest Swiss firms, and it appeared they could not get raw material shipped from England owing to the shipping companies refusing to accept the goods. This particular company had 42 tons of raw material awaiting shipment at Liverpool and over 100 tons in warehouse. Great Britain needed 400 tons of dyewares per week, and if they could only ship systematically an adequate supply of raw material to Switzerland, Swiss makers could materially relieve the present precarious situation in England.

The action of the shipping companies was due to some dyewares having got loose in one ship and damaged other cargo. It was highly essential that a special steamer should be chartered at once. If something were not done immediately there would be a tremendous stoppage of machinery and enormous unemployment in the textile industry before the summer.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania — The auxiliary barkentine Aurora, which is to take the Ross sea section of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic, returned to Hobart from Sydney in December. After taking in the remainder of the stores, a quantity of gear, and the dogs which were obtained from the Arctic regions of Canada, the Aurora went to Macquarie island to land stores and provisions for the men at the wireless station, and then pushed on to her base. Only two boats have previously wintered in the Antarctic, namely, the Discovery, which conveyed Captain Scott's first expedition, and the Belgica.

ENGLISH RAILWAY HEAVILY TAXED IN THE WAR TRAFFIC

Report at Meeting of London and South-Western Railway Company Shows Trains Needed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the London & South-Western Railway Company recently, Hugh W. Drummond, chairman, said that up to last December the traffic department, in order to carry out the necessary moves required by the authorities, had had to make arrangements for the running of no less than 4913 special trains. Taking into account the running of the empty trains necessitated by this heavy movement, they got the total of nearly 15,000 special trains provided for the naval and military authorities, apart from the enormous number of soldiers and sailors whose conveyance had to be arranged for in the ordinary train service, and also the large number of special trains that had to be run with stores, provisions, and so forth, for the men in the various camps.

Proceeding, Mr. Drummond said he thought he was justified in saying that the work done by the railways had been magnificent, and that their railway had done more than any other railway. If the country was not prepared and equipped for war, the railways were at any rate ready, and were at once prepared to place all their enormous resources at the disposal of the government. One interesting item was that they had always been ready for the troops and not once kept them waiting, and that the trains in every instance arrived at or before the scheduled time.

When the arrangement was made for the government to take over the railways he considered that their railway should receive special treatment, but after careful consideration, rightly or wrongly, he put patriotism before the pocket, and agreed to come in with the other companies, but with the hope that when they came to finally squaring accounts, the South-Western would receive special consideration.

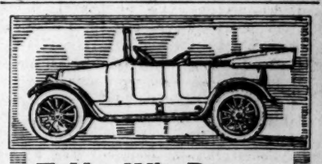
ALIENS IN FRENCH ARMY TOTAL 28,266

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is stated in the Matin that the number of aliens who had volunteered for service in the ranks of the French army from August, 1914, to January, 1915, was 28,266. Subdivided according to the nationality of origin the numbers are as follows:

Belgians	1,462	Swiss	1,467
British	379	Austrians and Hungarians	1,369
Russians	3,393	Italians	4,913
Germans	1,027	Greeks	300
Turks	592	Luxemburgers	541
Spaniards	969	Various nationalities	11,854

Among the "various nationalities" heading figure a number of Alsatians and Lorrainers.



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PLAY OF COLORS ON SCREEN IS COMMENTARY TO MUSIC

New Instrument Used in Scoring of Scriabine's "Prometheus" Offers Novel Attempt to Visualize Ideas Commonly Expressed Only by Musical Sounds

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK—A musical combination of colored light and sound in a definite progression based on the musical scale was presented in public for the first time by the Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor, on Saturday night. The novelty was perhaps the most radical experiment in the realm of tone or of esthetics that many years have brought forth. It was received with the liveliest interest and every evidence of favor by a large and representative Carnegie hall audience.

The composition was a "poem of fire," "Prometheus," by Scriabine, the young Russian radical composer who once lived in New York. The tone poem itself is exceedingly interesting and moving. Many of its forms and tonal effects seemed novel, and they gave it an oddly disembodied character that yet is not lacking in dramatic quality or intensity. Beginning in languorous immobility, the conflict develops to a point of splendid fury and, won by Prometheus, sinks slowly to repose at the end, but not without a final note of high triumph.

For this composition Scriabine wrote a part for color. He selected 10 hues and allotted them, according to his vision, to the 13 notes of the octave. His tone palette is as follows:

C, deep red; C sharp, violet; D, yellow; E flat, "glint of steel"; E, pearly blue; F, dark red; F sharp, blue; G, orange; G sharp, purple; A, green; then B flat, "glint of steel," and B, pearly blue, like the fourths below. C, C sharp and D repeat the colors of the octave below but more faintly.

The instrument for playing the colors has been developed here in New York after months of experiment. It is called the Tastiera per luce, or colored light keyboard, or more simply, the color organ. It has a short piano keyboard and two pedals, one for intensifying and one for dimming the lights. Its sits among the instruments of the orchestra and its attachments are, of course, all electrical.

How the Colors Appear

The color is displayed on a screen at the back of the stage, which is in size about that of the usual motion picture screen. It is not opaque, however, and consists of several layers of gauze, the lights coming from below and in different positions among the gauze screens, so that the variation of combinations and blendings with the varied intensities appears to give as much variety of effects as a kaleidescope. In addition to these provisions for variety the whole frame moves slowly across the field so that when a color is sustained through a bar or two it is changing its relationships and its effect constantly.

Only occasionally does the whole screen blaze with a single color and then it is not a flat mass but a radiance from below, like a sunset. In fact one got distinct the idea of a horizon and above it high open space. The colors used were very beautful and the successive combinations and progressions were a pleasure to watch. It seemed amazing that this should be the literal playing of a color score by a man who had of necessity visualized the whole thing mentally.

As to the relation of the color commentary to the music there may be less certainty. Most people are "eye-minded" and in listening to music summon in imagination some definite pictorial equivalent. Musicians will say, of course, that music should be felt as tone not as delineation; that it is an abstract thing and that in connecting it with concrete things we limit its direct appeal. But the every day mental equipment is not of that sort. It clings to "things seen." To such the color accompaniment, in the first place, seems to offer a stepping-stone to the abstract attitude toward music. In watching the interplay of colored lights one ceases to be engaged with outlines or masses. The emotional path has undoubtely been shortened.

Blending Color and Tone

In this first of color scores there were passages in which the relation of heard-and-seen tones seemed most happily intimate and interilluminating. In the opening measures, for example, a low, sustained passage of much beauty that depicts the languor of Prometheus when unopposed, the color was a sustained and radiant blue, warmed, as the action developed, by glowing areas of purple, then by glints of steel. And in the heat of conflict the whole field flamed gorgeously with red.

It was evident that the composer had selected from his various passages certain dominant notes to color them and yet, as a whole, the color selection gave the effect of being arbitrary. Frequently one color would be changed to a very different one in the midst of a passage before the new note introduced into the musical score at the same time had had time to change the color of the passage as a whole. And in several places there was a rapid color passage that expressed a much more disturbed state than the music. This, however, seemed rather to prove than to disprove the valuable possibilities of the Scriabine idea. As a first tentative experiment it must necessarily be far from exhausting the full gamut of the relation.

Highly trained musicians are, of course, more or less sensitive to the color of individual notes. That is, mere pitch to the sensitive ear has its color value, and, to go a step further, the playing of a composition in other keys than that in which it is written will greatly change its tone-color.

But there is a tone-color in music that is readily perceptible to less sensitive imaginations. This is the tone-color of musical relativities, familiar, for instance, in the difference between the major and minor mode. Chords have their obvious color, and so have intervals between notes, especially as they are multiplied in succession.

It seemed that this more obvious tone-color was the one that Scriabine had least regarded, so that the listener felt a conflict between his own sense of the tone-color of passages and the composer's expression of the color of individual notes that, to him, dominated his phrase.

Colors but a Commentary

It was evident, too, that the color commentary on the screen lacked any dramatic progression of its own, or, if it did, the narrative was so broken up by minor changes that any sense of it was lost. It was, in fact, but a commentary and less than it might be, perhaps, a correlated dramatic or emotional development. There is in the world, of course, no grammar of color progression. This has still to be evolved. But Scriabine's ingenious score brought to mind visions of just such a thing. One saw dimly the possibility of an actual drama of color and accompanying it an intimate and wholly fitting parallel of musical tone.

Most interesting experiments in this direction are made possible by the perfecting of the electrical instrument used on Saturday night. The attempt was discouraged even by the composer himself, but prominent men interested in experimental science here were not so easily discouraged and made it possible for the Electrical Testing Laboratories Incorporated to make the months of intricate and costly tests necessary. Certainly as a mechanical achievement its success is triumphant.

There is an important piano part in the tone poem. In fact it is almost a piano concerto, and some of the piano passages are so radical as to remind one of Ornstein's extraordinary compositions. But with the orchestral background they seemed curiously fitting. There is also an organ part and passages for the celesta, so that Conductor Altschuler provided the unprecedented spectacle of a symphony orchestra containing four keyboard instruments and playing in a darkened hall.

The Russian symphony orchestra gives the least traditional program of any similar organization in this country, bringing a most stimulating succession of significance novelties from Russia. Of five numbers in this program three were new here and but one was at all familiar. The "Poem of Fire" was given twice, in order that it might be subject to as full analysis as is possible in a single evening.

MUSIC NOTES

The men of the Boston Symphony orchestra are back in town today, having completed their last tour of the season to the cities of their southern circuit. They will stay at their practise and concerts in Symphony hall until May 9, when they start on their trip to San Francisco.

Already arrangements for next season's concerts have been made. The orchestra besides giving its regular Boston series and its monthly series in New York, Philadelphia and other cities in the East, will go on the trip to western cities which was to have been taken last fall. The western trip will be made in October before the Boston season opens.

Among the soloists expected to appear at the Boston concerts are Mme. Melba, Miss Farrar, Mr. Paderewski and Mr. Kreisler, who will be under the direction of C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, in all their American appearances next winter.

The two sopranos, the pianist and the violinist under contract to Mr. Ellis will appear in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon concerts, which will be given on the same plan as in past seasons. In addition to these artists, every important singer and player touring the United States next season will, as far as bookings with them are practicable, be on the Sunday schedule.

The Choral Music Society, Stephen Townsend conductor, is to present the Bach "St. Matthew" passion at the First church in Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlboro streets, on the evening of April 2. The work will be given as a service, with the Rev. Charles E. Park, pastor of the church, in charge.

The society will have the assistance of 20 boys from Emmanuel church choir; 21 players from the Boston Symphony orchestra, with Daniel Kuntz as concert master; John P. Marshall, organist; Herbert Ringwall, accompanist; and the following soloists: Miss Josephine Knight, soprano; Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto; Harold S. Tripp, tenor; Charles Bennett, bass; Loyal Phillips Shawe, baritone; Roberts Lunger, baritone.

The subscription arrangements of the performance are in the hands of Dr. E. Melville Quinby, secretary, 419 Boylston street.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Submarine views, continuous.
COLONIAL—"Pygmalion," 8.
HOLLIS—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"The Lilac Domino," 8.
PLYMOUTH—"The Third Party," 8:15.
HUBERT—"Betty Mackay," 8:15.
JOY—Gertrude Kingston, 8:30.
REMONT—"The Sea Wolf," 8:15.
TUBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15

CRAIG PLAYERS TO HAVE THEATER NEAR THE FENWAY

Work on Handsome New Playhouse at Ipswich and Boylston Streets Starts Soon

Announcement is made today that a handsome theater is to be erected for the Craig players, headed by John Craig and Miss Mary Young, at Boylston and Ipswich streets, near Massachusetts avenue. The cost is stated as $500,000.

Plans for the Craig theater, as it will be known, are completed, and work is to be started at once, with the intention that by Nov. 1 next the Craig players will be able to open in their new home. Ransom Howe, John A. Keliher and Daniel W. Lane will build the theater. The architect is G. Henri Desmond.

The building as planned will cover 15,000 square feet and will be of renaissance style. The exterior will be of dark red brick, rough textured, laid with wide mortar joints, with white stone trimmings, the whole design being simple and dignified. Beyond the lobby and the ticket offices will be a foyer extending the full width of the auditorium and terminating at either end in grand staircases leading to the mezzanine and balcony. The mezzanine floor will contain a gallery foyer, ladies' parlors and a suite for the management. In the basement will be large lounging rooms. The greenroom will afford an opportunity for the display of Mr. Craig's large collection of old prints and photographs of professionals of the past and present.

The stage is to be large, giving the opportunity to produce the best effects with impressionistic settings, first used in stock by this company. One result may be that musical comedy and Shakespeare will be regular features of the season's program.

This will be the fourth home of the Craig Players. They opened in 1905 at the Globe theater, and in 1906 transferred to the Bijou. After another summer season at the Globe they moved to the Castle Square theater, where they have played for eight seasons.

BOSTON C. L. U. REPORT ON RELIEF WORK MADE

A report of the relief work done in the past two weeks by the Boston Central Labor Union unemployment relief committee was made by Dennis D. Driscoll, treasurer of the relief committee, at its meeting yesterday.

One thousand dollars from the suffrage flag day was the largest donation. From other sources was received $780. The total of contributions received by the committee has been $2501 of which nearly $2300 has been spent. An appeal is made to the public for more funds.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRIP IS TOPIC

Prof. Walter S. Weeks of the mining department, Harvard University, will lecture tonight on "A Trip Through Newfoundland" at the Field and Forest Club, Pierce building, Copley square, at 8 o'clock.

MME. CULP AND MR. GRAINGER APPEAR AT SYMPHONY HALL

SYMPHONY HALL—Joint recital of Mme. Julia Culp and Percy Grainger, Coenraad V. Bos, accompanist, afternoon of March 21. The program: Organ prelude and fugue in D minor, Bach-Busoni; barcarole and polonaise in A flat, Chopin; "Jeux d'eau," Ravel; "Shepherd's Hey," Irish tune from County Derry, Grainger; "Maguire's Kick," Sanford-Grainger, played by Mr. Grainger. Mme. Culp's songs were: "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges," "Der Mond," "Bei der Wiege," Mendelssohn; "Waldesgespraech," "Am Ufer des Flusses," Jensen; "Pendant le bal," Tschaikowski; "Mignonette," Weckerlin; "Faithful Johnie," Beethoven; "When I Bring You Colored Toys," Carpenter; "The Star," James H. Rogers; "Heimweh," "Du denkst mit einem Maedchen," "Mausfallen-spruechlein," Wolf; "Morgen," "Heimliche Aufforderung," Strauss.

For her closing concert of this season Mme. Culp chose a varied program. Particularly welcome were the "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges" of Mendelssohn, seldom heard, the "Morgen" of Strauss, and the song by Carpenter, "When I Bring You Colored Toys." The latter exquisite composition illustrates strikingly the promise of this composer's style. He gets his delicate effectiveness through the means of freely moving voice and equally freely moving piano part, and not by any outlandish harmonies.

Mme. Culp sang this and the other numbers with her usual mastery. So sure is she of her method that the mechanical difficulties to be overcome in voice production have only the slightest challenge for her. Her voice, saved from mediocrity by its outstanding overtones, is for her a means, a medium. By it she interprets the meanings, singing joyously and eagerly.

Mr. Grainger's "folk songs" proved not of very great interest. In themselves folk songs are always interesting. They are the composite art of a race. People look for beauty in art. And they find it there. But artists look within themselves for beauty, and to the extent to which they find it there are they successful in putting it into their work. Beauty was put in folk songs by the race that produced them, by the poetic and witty Irish, the Pole with his proud hopelessness or by the philosophical and happy Basque peasant.

To adapt these race products to other forms is work for a Dvorak. Mr. Grainger is not altogether successful. He has modified them—these songs and dances—but has refrained from commenting on them or developing them—which is a blessing or not, as the case may be. In the morris dance, his modification changed the feeling of the dance somewhat. The composer may never have danced a morris dance, and probably has practised himself the modern steps. His treatment hinted at such a probability at any rate.

The "Maguire's Kick" was originally an orchestral piece composed of melodies used as marching tunes by the Irish rebels in the eighteenth century. In transcribing to piano Mr. Grainger has sacrificed clarity. He would be justified if the effect were worth the sacrifice, but orchestral ideas go reluctantly into piano scores. In the "Irish Tune from County Derry" the composer treated the old theme with simplicity and force, and the result was good. Mr. Grainger's playing of the Busoni arrangement of the Bach organ prelude and fugue in D minor was a treat for the audience. It seems that any one can play Bach who will—though players of the most poetic temperament often fail with Chopin, because they do not know what to do with his sentimentalisms. They should be passed over or uttered with dignity, in the manner in which our good actors take the theatrical sting out of the melodramatic lines they are called on to utter.

Mr. Grainger does not express all sentiments equally well. Who does? If his Chopin was weak, his Bach was strong. He brought out the majesty of this great piece, the long sweeping melodic figures. Busoni has made a concert piano piece of this prelude and fugue, and it gains in some ways by the change of element. Organists with whom this composition is a favorite must be surprised at its vitality on the piano—and the possibilities in shading are of course greatly increased.

The piece of the most novel interest played by Mr. Grainger was the "Jeux d'eau" ("The Fountains"). Ravel is being acclaimed as one of the most successful of the ultra-modern composers. This piece disclosed a thorough knowledge of the sympathy for the piano. It is not the tone impression of Debussy; not insinuating and ethereal painting, but compelling description by means of movement alone. It is a study of the fountain—obvious and a little blatant. It lacks in a measure the great essential—poetry. By no means has Ravel superseded Debussy, if this piece may be considered a criterion. He has simply taken a new tack. He is using the freedom of expression that is universal among the composers of late. Old rules are cast aside; others are taken on, and even they are not always followed. Ravel could hardly have asked for a better rendition of his piece than Mr. Grainger gave.

The accompanying of Mr. Bos in the songs was, as usual, tasteful and sympathetic.

METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON PROCEEDS WITH BIG AUDIENCES AND MUCH MERIT ARTISTICALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Eighteen weeks of grand opera have come and gone, and the season is within measurable distance of its close, and if anything the interest in the offerings of the Metropolitan opera house is greater than at any time in its history. With no opera in Chicago or Boston and the European houses closed, the New York establishment is enjoying a popularity little short of amazing to the executive staff.

The week's offerings began with "Tosca" on Monday evening with Geraldine Farrar in the title role, and ably seconded by Antonio Scotti as the Baron Scarpia, Luca Botta as Caveradossi, and Giulio Rossi in the part of Angelotti, others in the support being Angelo Bada, Sophie Braslau, Bernard Begue and Vincenzo Reschiglian. Toscanini was in the conductor's chair and the occasion was one that pleased an immense audience mightily. In the intermissions the Farrar rumors were again afloat, and once more on the subject of a possible Boston season under the command of Charles A. Ellis. Nothing determinate was to be learned, save that so far the Metropolitan had failed to make direct overtures in the direction of retaining Miss Farrar's services for next season.

"Aida" in Brooklyn

The opera contingent moved to Brooklyn Academy of Music for Tuesday evening to give a Verdi evening with "Aida." Emmy Destinn was in the title part, and Margarete Ober had the role of Amneris. Riccardo Martin, now returned to the Metropolitan for the remainder of the season, sang the Caruso part of Radames, and Adamo Didur was the Ramfis. Rosina Galli and the ballet corps furnished the incidental dances, and Polacco was the conductor. The popularity of "Aida" was sufficient to entice a large number of dwellers in Manhattan to the sister borough.

"The Magic Flute" was the occasion of Wednesday evening's performance at the opera house, sung in German, and Mozart's splendid score won round after round of plaudits under the skilful orchestral handling of Alfred Hertz. Frieda Hempel as the Queen of Night, Johanna Gadski as Pamina, Johannes Sembach as Tamino, Otto Goritz as Papageno, and Albert Reiss in the part of Monostatos furnished a splendidly welded presentation that had drawn forth one of the record audiences of the season.

Here became known the interesting report that Andreas Dippel is putting together plans for the reestablishment of opera in both Philadelphia and Chicago, with headquarters in the latter city, and with Mary Garden again as star of the twin city enterprise. Whether this will have any bearing upon the coincident plans of the Harold F. McCormick group to place operatic affairs in the hands of Campanini and Ilrich seems hard to determine, but the impression is that, while the McCormick plans as announced will take precedence because of the financial questions involved, it is by no means unlikely that Dippel will again figure in the Chicago-Philadelphia arrangements if these eventuate.

"Carmen" Matinee

Thursday afternoon was given over to a "Carmen" matinee which, because of the long evening bill, was begun fully half an hour earlier than usual, with the result that the earlier part of the opera was more or less broken up by the late arrivals. While Miss Farrar was the Carmen, Giovanni Martinelli had his first opportunity in the role of Don Jose, hitherto almost exclusively in recent years filled by the absent Caruso, and his flower song brought him a dozen recalls. Pasquale Amato was the toreador, Escamillo, and Frances Alda as the Micaela won plaudits for her work. Toscanini as usual conducted what is known as the opera house "best seller," and the appearance of the auditorium indicated that after all it is the Bizet music that the people come to hear. Galli and her cohorts furnished the incidental dancing.

The evening was the "Goetterdaemmerung" night, beginning at 7:45, and for an indication of the appreciation of Wagner's work it may be said that the house was well-filled when the curtain rose. Melanie Kurt was the Bruenhilde and gave an excellent rendition of the difficult part, Jacques Urlus was the Siegfried, Hermann Weil the Guenther, Carl Braun the Hagen, Otto Goritz the Alberich, and Margarete Ober had the dual roles of Waltraute and Flosshilde. Hertz, of course, conducted, and there is no question whatever as to the quality of this final number in the "Ring" series, which lasted until just a minute or two before midnight. Braun received plaudits for his work in his especially great part. The horse, Grane, evidently lacking in adequate rehearsal for his role, gave Bruenhilde some difficulty in one scene, but redeemed himself in the end.

"Traviata" on Friday

For Friday evening the management provided "La Traviata," with Frieda Hempel as Violetta, Luca Botta as Alfredo, Pasquale Amato in the role of Germont, and Marie Mattfield as Annina. Polacco brought forth the lurking excellencies of Verdi's score, and the opinion was that one of the best offerings of the season had been accomplished when the curtain fell. Rosina Galli appeared with the opera house contingent in the ballet work.

The Wagner music drama, "Die Walkuere," was the Saturday matinee offering, with Alfred Hertz conducting. Johannes Sembach had the role of Siegmund, Basil Ruysdael was the Hunding, Clarence Whitehall sang Wotan, Melanie Kurt was the Sieglinde, Johanna Gadski the Bruennhilde, and Margarete Matzenauer the Fricka. The auditorium was filled with an appreciative audience that welcomed the opportunity to compare the relative capacities of Mmes. Kurt and Gadski, both of whom have been heard as Bruennhilde in several of the Wagnerian operas within the last few weeks.

The popular Saturday night performance was the double bill composed of the recent "L'Oracolo" and the older "Pagliacci." In the former Didur was the Win-Shee, Scotti, the Chim-Fen, Rossi, the Hoo-Tsin, while Lucrezia Bori sang the role of Ah-Yoe. Polacco conducted and an excellently well balanced performance resulted. Following came the Leoncavallo opera with Emmy Destinn as Nedda, Riccardo Martin as Canio, Didur as Tonio and Polacco again at the baton.

This Week's Bill

For this week "Die Meistersinger," "Il Trovatore," "Tannhaeuser," "The Love of the Three Kings," "Tosca" and "The Magic Flute" are promised with a special Thursday matinee consisting of the first act of "La Traviata," the second act of "Der Rosenkavalier," the second act of "Madama Butterfly," and the first act of "Pagliacci."

The final arrangements made by the Metropolitan here for the performance of "Siegfried" at the Harvard Stadium have been completed, and the cast that will appear June 4 is announced. This cast is as follows:

Bruennhilde ..... Johanna Gadski
Erda ..... Schumann-Heink
Waldvogel ..... Alma Gluck
Mime ..... Albert Reiss
Wanderer ..... Clarence Whitehill
Alberich ..... Otto Goritz
Fafner ..... Basil Ruysdael
Siegfried ..... Johannes Sembach

In this special cast are the names of two singers especially engaged for this performance, Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mme. Alma Gluck. Alfred Hertz, who will conduct, has made arrangements to augment the regular Metropolitan orchestra + 120 members. The announcement is also made that the application for boxes is unprecedented in any musical offering that America has seen, these applications having come from all parts of the United States.

"DOCTOR'S DILEMMA" BILLED FOR FRIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Granville Barker has announced that his promised production of "The Doctor's Dilemma," by George Bernard Shaw, will take place next Friday, March 26. This will be the first performance of the play in the United States, and will give Miss Lillah McCarthy her first opportunity to be seen here in a modern role.

This play was originally produced in London by Mr. Barker, and was revived by him about two years ago at the Playhouse there. The existing presentations of "Androcles and the Lion" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will not be withdrawn, but the time will be divided among them.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN CHARGING NO ADMISSION FEE ATTRACTS CROWD TO EXHIBIT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK—The spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened on Saturday. From the opening hour there was a much larger attendance than usual, the reason being that the academy has changed its policy and is charging no admission fee for this exhibition. The idea is partly an effort to give a larger public the benefits of the exhibition and partly an experiment to see if sales will not be increased by the extra ease with which it will be possible for many to return several times to make more intimate acquaintance with pictures that may be admired almost to the buying point.

The exhibition is not dominated by any one canvas or even by several this year and on the whole it ranks high. The note of individualism seems stronger and clearer than in previous years. A perceptible loosening of traditional bonds, a freer play of imagination in the realms of tone and subject, leavens the whole and gives more than usual sprightliness to an exhibition not familiarly credited with much of such qualities.

The academy still eschews artistic radicalism in all its forms but is unable wholly to escape modern influences, nor does it seem any longer to attempt so impossible a task.

Women Artists Numerous

Woman artists again appear conspicuously among the contributors. In a total of 347 more than 100 are women. This may not be a larger proportion than usual, but the impression prevails, after a tour of the galleries, that a more than usual proportion of arresting pictures are by women. Certainly they seem less given to vain repetitions of themselves than a considerable group of the older men. They are, on the whole less fearful of a new idea than of an old one.

Of the eight prize awards, however, but one is won by a woman and that is the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize which is specifically limited to women. It is secured by Mary Greene Bloomenschein for "The Princess and the Frog."

Other examples of woman's work that have conspicuous merit are: A vigorously drawn, deep-toned street group of "Music Lovers" waiting evidently at the gallery entrance of an opera house, by Theresa F. Bernstein; a mellow-toned figure study, soft-outlined in vibrant evening light, called "Twilight Sonata," by Lillian Genth, a rather Davies-like fantasy entitled "Cupid and Psyche," by Louis Cox; a portrait of Miss Seeger by Mary Foote, and a portrait of Dr. John Bachman by Ella Sophonisba Hergesheimer.

The Prize Winners

The three Julius Hallgarten prizes for Americans under 35 years of age are won by Eugene Speicher, Randall Davey and Robert H. Nisbet, which is frank and worthy recognition of men whose leanings it were mild indeed to call unacademic. The academicians, however, do not compete for this or for the Clarke prize, on which no age limit is stipulated, and which is won this year by Richard E. Miller with "The Japanese Kimono," an agreeable and skilful figure study.

The Saltus medal for merit goes to Abbott H. Thayer for his "Winged Figure," previously exhibited in the city this winter. The Innes gold medal for the best landscape is won by Joseph T. Pearson, an award that it is difficult for the layman to understand—though the canvas is the largest landscape in the exhibition.

The Isaac N. Maynard portrait prize is won by Douglas Volk, with a most distinguished and altogether admirable character study of Dr. Felix Adler. Another portrait of distinguished merit is Morris Molarsky's picture of his father. The painting indicates that the artist has made a reverent study of Master Frans Hals, but its forceful directness and elation seems more than to meet any accusation of slavishness. One likes, too, Leo Mielziner's sombre "Painting Himself," Eugene Speicher's "Betalo," with its odd green and red background; Randall Davey's free and easy character study of "Uncle Dan;" Charles Hopkinson's portrait of Miss E. C. Putnam; Leopold Seyffert's "A Woman of Segovia," and Charles W. Hawthorne's interesting study of a woman against the light, which he calls "A Spring Morning."

Pictures That Attract

A mere listing of pictures is an ineffective way to visualize an exhibiton, but where, as here at the Academy, there is so large a group representing so many types of vision and method it is impossible to do much more than indicate a few canvases that seem especially worthy of thoughtful study. Even this in the present instance seems a strangely larger task than usual. One finds so many of the established painters departing from their own familiar walks, if only a little way, at least enough to indicate healthy growth and new resilience. A fear of experiments is reactionary, and can hardly lead along vital paths.

In this light permit some further brief mention of pictures here that send memories after them. There is Charles Basing's "Market" under the great stone arches of Manhattan bridge, a scene that few New Yorkers will recognize as in their city; A. Canovitch's brown-toned and broadly-modeled nude, as poetic as its title of "Falling Leaves"; W. W. Gilchrist, Jr.'s, lovely little "Study in Brown and Gold," which you must seek behind a pillar; Charles S. Chapman's stimulatingly mysterious "The Unknown"; Chauncey F. Ryder's atmospheric study of a blue Pennsylvania mountain; Eliot Clark's live illustration of a fire in the city, Edward H. Potthast's two brightly gay seaside group compositions, before which one can remember Sorolla without regret, and Howard Giles' "Anemone," a seaside riot of pure and lovely color with young girls in white, a good deal like his prize-winner at the Salmagundi Club.

One wants to speak, too, of the marines, of which the most striking is by Frederick J. Waugh, a great canvas of smashing breakers that look as if they could not possibly stop the other side of the picture frame. Less simple but in the same spirit, is William Ritschel's equally large canvas near by, in which a single gleam of morning sun lights to shining brilliancy a line of foaming breakers on a rocky and storm-beaten shore.

A new feature of Academy exhibitions is the several cases of miniatures exhibited by arrangement with the American Society of Miniature Painters, which are of merit and are attracting much attention.

The sculpture at this season's exhibition seems rather less interesting than usual, but this may be because it loses in comparison with the large and admirable collection so recently shown in the same galleries by the Architectural League. But one forgives any lack there may be in this department in the light of the all-round excellence of the picture display and the careful consideration given to its hanging.

CONCERT FOR JEWISH FUND

Under the auspices of the Boston Newsboys Union a concert was held at the Cort theater Sunday evening. Mayor Curley made a speech and players from various Boston theaters helped make the concert a success. Benjamin Waldman was chairman of the committee in charge.

OBERAMMERGAU ACTRESS TALKS

Marie Mayer, who acted in the passion play at Oberammergau, gave an illustrated talk on Oberammergau Sunday afternoon at the Tuileries under auspices of the Guild of St. Elizabeth.

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NEW B. & M. BILL TO HAVE HEARING IN LEGISLATURE

Committee on Railroads Takes Action on Requests From Opponents to Measure as Drafted by Public Service Commission

A public hearing on the Boston & Maine reorganization bill as redrafted by the public service commission will be given by the legislative committee on railroads Thursday, it was announced at the State House this afternoon. This hearing will take place in room 446 and will begin at 10:30 a. m.

Among the provisions of the bill which are specially criticized is that for merging the Hampden railroad with the Boston & Maine. This criticism comes from some of the Boston & Maine stockholders who object to be assessed for the purpose, among others, of taking over a line, the value of which is questioned by many when compared with the selling price.

Doubt has been expressed by other critics as to whether there are sufficient safeguards in the bill to protect the rights of the pubilc and stockholders in the future.

Others are not certain that the public service commission has provided for sufficient supervision on its own part of the reorganization work to insure a reorganization as proposed in the bill.

Furthermore, there is undoubtedly opposition to the new bill as there was to the original bill presented by the Boston & Maine trustees, and, as many believe, there would be to any reorganization bill, from persons who want the road to go into the hands of a receiver.

Wing Action Expected

During the present week of the Legislature it is expected that some decisive action will be taken relative to the wing extension on the west side of the State House. The ways and means committee has before it the Pedrick bill appropriating $600,000 for the taking of land whereon to complete the west wing eventually to correspond with that on the east side. The object sought is to get the necessary property before it increases in value further and thereby a larger appropriation is necessitated.

Another bill on this subject, appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of land and buildings on Beacon street as far south as Joy street has been given an adverse committee report and is due to be debated in the House Tuesday. The petitioners for this measure, who include numerous prominent Bostonians, felt that all this property should be taken so as to provide harmonious surroundings and give an unobstructed view of the whole front from the Common and Tremont street.

There is also a compromise solution, offered by George A. Woods, a Boston real estate man, by which just enough property would be taken to enable completing the west wing like its companion on the east side and yet have the structure separated from the Beacon street buildings. It was figured that this would allow an unobstructed view of the whole front from that portion of Beacon street and the Common stretching immediately before the structure. The estimated cost is $850,000.

GEN. SCOTT TELLS OF SURRENDER OF INDIAN RENEGADE

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Garrison Sunday received a telegram from Brigadier General Scott, chief of staff, announcing the complete success of his efforts to induce Hatch, the renegade Piute Indian, to surrender. The announcement of the success of his mission, was:

"Successful. Have four Piutes desired by Marshal Nebeker, and am, at their desire, personally conducting them to Salt Lake to turn them over to Marshal Nebeker. Am leaving everything peaceable behind us in southern Utah. Should reach Thompson Tuesday and Salt Lake Wednesday."

To this message the secretary of war responded:

"I desire to congratulate your obtaining success in circumstances which seemed to make it impossible. I appreciate your work in the highest degree."

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR WORK HORSE PARADE

At the annual work-horse parade on Memorial day there will be special classes for parcel post and mail carriers' horses, for contractors and foremen's runabout horses, and for fire and police departments.

A feature of the parade this year will be an exhibition of tricks by various horses, several of which are now in training on the streets and elsewhere. A special prize will be given to the driver of every trick horse.

USE OF IDLE LAND BY UNEMPLOYED URGED

Jefferson Davis, who runs a lodging house in New York similar to the one in Essex street, Boston, at which the unemployed are sheltered, called on Mayor Curley today. He urged the mayor's support to a plan whereby the state's unused land would be rented to the unemployed, who would pay their rent and obtain a living by working the land. He also urged that "unclaimed funds" be used for the unemployed.

COTTON STEAMER CARIB'S OFFICERS DESCRIBE SINKING

NEW YORK—The sinking of the American steamship Carib, which struck a mine off the German coast on Feb. 22 while en route with a cargo of cotton from Savannah to Bremen, was described Sunday by officers of the vessel who arrived here as passengers on the Holland-American line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam.

The mine was hit, the officers said, when the Carib was within a two-hour run of the safe waters of the Weser river and within 30 miles of Nordeney. A Holland North sea pilot, taken on board off the Hook of Holland, was on the bridge at the time, and the explosion caused one of the Carib's boilers to blow up almost simultaneously.

The contact with the mine came about amidship on the starboard side, and officers declared that a hole was blown in the Carib's side and bottom, extending from the keel to the rail, of such size that a lifeboat laden with men could easily have entered. The 28 survivors of the crew of 31 took to the lifeboats.

B. & M. REVISES SCHEDULE TO GO IN EFFECT APRIL 1

(Continued from page one)

the following rates on workingmen's trains only, the first figure being for three months and the second for one year:

West Street and Bell rock, $4.30, $12.90; Broadway, $6.80, $12.40; Cliftondale, $8.60, $25.80; E. Saugus, $10.80, $32.40; Faulkner, $5.70, $17.10; Franklin park, $8.10, $24.20; Linden, $7.20, $21.60; Lynn, $13.40, $40.20; Lynn common, $12, $36; Malden, $5.10, $15.30; Maplewood, $6.20, $18.60; Pleasant Hills, $9.40, $28.20; Raddins, $11.40, $34.20; Saugus, $9.80, $29.40; W. Everett, $3.40, $10.20; W. Lynn, $12.60, $37.80.

The basis is 2 cents per mile for the 25-ride family ticket and no fare to be less than $1.25. Thus the distance from Andover to Boston is 22.7 miles, and the fare is $11.35. The rate at 2 cents would be $4.54, and 25 times that would give the price for the new ticket.

The 158-mile workingmen's tickets are not transferable and will be forfeited if presented by any other person. They are only good between the points named, and if a purchaser gets off a train at an intermediate point he forfeits all claim to be carried further on his ticket, except on the surrender of another coupon. The Boston & Maine is at work on a new single ticket tariff between Boston and stations on its lines.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON CRUISER EITEL'S REPAIRS AWAITED

WASHINGTON — That Commander Thierichens of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich has already asked and been granted a specified length of time to repair his ship at Newport News was generally believed here today.

The administration announced some time ago that it would not make public the date on which the Eitel must leave or intern, since to do so would be equivalent to aiding the Allies' warships in attacking it, and thereby amount to a breach of neutrality.

It was officially stated that because the William P. Frye, the American ship sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, had failed to furnish complete information concerning the cargo, representations to Germany have been held up. Officials, however, consider the matter one of formality only, as Germany has assured this government unofficially that it will pay the bill resulting from the sinking of the Frye.

HAMILTON HOLT TALKS TO WOMEN OF THE N. E. PRESS

"Commercialism and Journalism" was the topic discussed by Hamilton Holt, editor and publisher of the New York Independent, in his address Saturday before the New England Women's Press Association.

At the dinner tendered Mr. Holt by the executive board of the association at the Boston Art Club in the evening, 35 members and guests were present and the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, presided. Journalistic experiences in many phases were discussed by the speakers of the evening who were Nixon Waterman, John J. Flynn, Robert Lincoln O'Brien and Mr. Holt. Another guest of the evening was Fannie Fern Andrews, member of the club and vice-president of the Woman's Peace Party, who sails for Europe March 30 in the interests of the World's Peace Foundation.

AGRICULTURE TO BE LECTURES TOPIC

The new series of evening lectures on agricultural subjects under the direction of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Agricultural College opens tonight with the course on animal husbandry by John A. McLean at Huntington hall on Boylston street.

The course in forestry starts Friday and in bee-keeping Saturday night. William D. Clark and Burton N. Gates respectively give these lectures. Each course consists of five lectures given on successive weeks.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN DEFENDED BY MR. CURLEY

Mayor Declares Opponents to New Tax Method Overestimate Increases and Misplace Burden—City Asks Restriction

Mayor Curley, in a public statement issued on Saturday, discussed certain criticisms which were aimed at his bill providing for a $2 tax rate increase for Boston, a payment of the city's bonded debts and a provision forbidding the incurring of further non-self-supporting claims. The mayor in his statements alludes to those arguments and assertions against his bill, Senate 391, which were made at the public hearing on the measure in the old aldermanic chamber last Monday.

The criticisms are taken up one by one and the reply of the mayor follows. The statement, in part, follows:

The burden of the mayor's tax scheme would fall chiefly upon the 50,860 persons whose houses are assessed for $6000 or less.

The answer to this is two-fold:

1. That the chief burden will not fall upon this class but upon another, namely, those who have leases of commercial property under which they pay a stipulated rental and the taxes.

2. The burden which falls upon the persons assessed for $6000 or less will not be as great as stated. A person assessed for $6000 would pay $12 a year more if the whole of the $2 tax provision were used in the first year. If only $1.50 were used the extra tax in the first year would only be $9. In the second year this increased amount would be lessened and in a few years the increase would disappear. At the worst, the total amount paid by the person assessed for $6000 in increased taxes under the operation of this plan would probably not exceed $50 and after this contribution toward sound municipal finance has been made the benefits would then accrue as the rate would then reduce, owing to the gradual disappearance of the debt and the consequent interest charges.

It is stated that the mayor can obtain the same result by stopping borrowing.

That is true, but unless a new fund from taxes is substituted for the fund created by borrowing, permanent improvements such as streets, sewers, schools and other buildings must cease. No one has the hardihood to declare that such permanent improvements can be financed out of the $10.55 which Boston can raise by taxes.

It is stated that there is no guarantee of permanency in the system the mayor seeks to establish.

It is true that there can be no complete guarantee but the electorate of Boston which has lent its aid to the removal of extravagance in the use of the borrowing power in the last five years, and which has resisted every attempt to overthrow the charter amendments of 1909, can be counted upon to resist any attempt to undo a sound financial system, once it is established. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that the Legislature would lend its aid to undoing a beneficial system

It is stated that if the system were overturned after 10 years operation the taxpayers then would be worse off than they are now inasmuch as they would have paid increased taxes during this period and borrowing would flourish again at the end of 10 years.

Admittedly, the overturning of the system would be unfortunate in its results, but it is not true that the taxpayers would receive no benefit even in such a case. During the 10 years in which they paid increased taxes, about two thirds of the present outstanding debt would have been retired and they would have been relieved at least of taxes for interest and sinking fund charges on the debt so retained.

The fact is that the mayor's tax bill would not raise the $10.85 limit for ordinary municipal, purposes and would not provide any additional fund for city hall to spend. What the city asks is to have a restriction imposed upon it, not to have a new privilege conferred. It seeks to revoke the authority to borrow inside the debt limit, which now yields about three and one half millions a year, and to substitute for it a fund of three million dollars to be raised by taxes. In other words, it asks that the funds for permanent improvements be reduced by $500,000 a year, that the borrowing authority inside the limit be revoked, and from taxes except such extraordinary improvements as must be provided for on rare occasions under the provisions of section 4 of the bill.

GEORGIA TAX CASE DECISION IS MADE BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—The supreme court adjourned at 1:10 p. m. today until April 5.

By a decision of the court the state of Georgia fails in its efforts to collect an annual tax from the property of the Georgia Central railroad.

The case was brought by comptroller General Wright of Georgia. The railroad claimed its property was not subject to taxation because it was exempted by the Georgia Legislature when the road was chartered.

Justice Hughes dissented.

The Spanish war internal revenue tax on marine agreements known as charter parties was an export tax prohibited by the federal constitution, according to a decision by the court.

PLAN OF MEXICO CONVENTIONIST PARTY OUTLINED

(Continued from page one)

the provisions contained in our fundamental law, involve themselves in political matters, or in any way, or under any pretense, exhibit hostility toward the new order of things created by the revolution, or commit any crime against the common order, will be detained as a measure of precaution, while their responsibilty is under investigation, concerning which you are to report by the most expeditious means to the department of foreign relations and justice through that of interior and communications, sending, at the same time, an account of the action taken in order that the proper department may decide whether to proceed against the party detained. If his guilt be established he will be proceeded against according to law.

"3. Contrary to the policy of Venustiano Carranza, whose incoherent methods promoted disorganization in the different public services, including the administration of justice, I believe that, in harmony with the spirit contained in the manifesto of the general-in-chief, the legal organization and functions of the tribunals of justice, are essential elements in the restoration of order and the consolidation of the government. With that end in view, and without prejudice to the orders that in this particular the department of relations and justice may dictate, you will endeavor, as soon as possible, to organize in the jurisdiction under your supervision the judicial administrative service.

"4. Wherever, according to local legislation, the elections for municipal or state officers are to be held, strict care should be exercised in the scrupulous observance of the electoral laws so that popular suffrage may be free and effective, this being one of the ideals of the revolution.

Policy as to Religion

"5. The liberal statutes relative to the subject of religion in force in our country are so wise that it would not be vain to say that such have served as models for countries more learned and advanced than ours. In that respect the revolution, since its initiation, has asked for no reform or modification of any kind, but simply proper and energetic application of the law. If the ministers of any religion or sect, apart from their duties as such, shall abuse their offices to attain political ends, and thereby incur penal responsibilities, they will be brought to trial according to the precepts of the laws of reform, which with the provisions of the federal constitution form the basis of our public rights, or according to the penal or military code, as the case may be.

"6. Inasmuch as the entries in the official register comprise the sole proofs of the civil status of all persons, and consequently the most expeditious and legal means for proving such status, and to establish thereby rights of great importance, in the majority of cases the governors will see that the respective registers are kept with the accustomed regularity and formality; that the archives be preserved and safeguarded from all possible loss and destruction, and that the appointments of civil judges be revised and validated, ratifying all proceedings in which they have participated, provided that the powers employed were derived from an appointment by competent authority, or if not, then the proceedings will be repudiated and declared null and voil

Would Instruct People

"7. The autocratic regime of the Diaz dictatorship, which is now happily at an end, and which concentrated power in the capital of the republic, annulling the sovereignty of the states, was used as a pretext for the shameful charge that we, the Mexicans, despite the facts that we had more than a century of democracy, are not yet able to constitute a federation, and that the political entities that make up the country should be guided harmoniously within the equilibrium which molds the relations of the central power with those of the local power, attracting the former to the latter, without absorbing its political individuality, allowing both, nevertheless, sufficient action within their respective spheres so that they may not separate and destroy the harmony of the federal system. Inspired by these ideas, you will make them known to the inhabitants under your authority; let us labor to instruct the people; let us maintain ourselves united while General Villa continues to gain ground for democracy in this his second advance towards the capital, now better counselled than ever by experience, and let us show by deeds a complete refutation to the slanderers against the Mexican people, avoiding all friction among the local authorities and between them and other political entities, between these and the central power, provisionally established, and our cause will triumph, that is, the victory will be that of the nation, since it will have shown a true conception of a free, republican country. Without referring now to the states of Morelos, Guerrero, Mexico, Puebla and some others of the south, in which the forces of the Convention have obtained partial or absolute control, we have exercised absolute dominion over the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Guanajuato, and Jalisco, and I hope that this department of interior and communications, as the advance proceeds southward, will serve as a means of uniting the various entities, by means of its mediation in political and administrative matters, with the headquarters of the army of the Convention government.

Development of Communications

"8. To my office also belong affairs of communications, and as rapidity and regularity in communications is always necessary for the social relations between towns and cities, I leave to your wise judgment the consideration of the best means of developing this service. I allude to telegraphs, mails and railroads, and it will not be necessary to specify what each governor should do in this respect within the respective jurisdictions.

"9. Finally, it would be well that both state and municipal authorities, within their respective limits, should revise and make valid the appointments of public employees, excepting in cases where it is shown that the party is opposed to the cause for which we are fighting. I would also appreciate it very much if, in order to proceed in the same manner and with more justification in respect to the employees of the department under my charge, and who reside in the state under your most deserving supervision, you would take the trouble to transmit to me such references as you may have at hand, so that the chiefs of the divisions of the department may know somethinig of their subordinates.

"This circular outlines the program which I hope to develop in the exercise of the functions with which I am encharged; let us endeavor to carry out its aims without fear of any sort; for the intent that inspires it is supported by a worthy end in view, devoid of all personal interest, which is the restoration of order, and the welfare of the country.

"I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

"LUIS DE LA GARZA CARDENAS,
"In charge of the department of interior and communications."

GENERAL VILLA'S TAX ON CITIZENS IS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—General Villa's tax on the citizens of Monterey is explained in a telegram received today from Raoul Madero, Governor, by Enrique Florente, confidential agent of the convention party. It was announced by Secretary Bryan today that the tax was for charity; that Americans were not taxed, because of the good work done by the American Red Cross; that some foreign merchants were taxed heavily because they had charged high prices, but that most foreigners were taxed lightly or exempt. Following is Governor Madero's telegram:

"In view of the alarming rise in the price of articles of prime necessity, affecting the welfare of the people, General Villa convoked a meeting of the merchants of Monterey, who, by reason of improper speculation in these articles had inspired the rise, and brought to their attention the urgent necessity of providing a remedy for the critical situation which they find themselves had caused, indicating to them the convenience of subscribing a million pesos, currency in order to relieve the necessities of the needy class.

"These merchants immediately consented, and the foreigners who were conferred with relative to the matter also expressed themselves as desirous of cooperating in the accomplishment of such a benevolent purpose. Therefore the reports that have been circulated to the effect that a forced loan had been levied on the merchants of Monterey is without any foundation whatsoever, the chamber of commerce itself having assigned the contributing quotas. It is also untrue that any forced contribution has been levied on the church."

One million pesos is equal to about $110,000 United States gold.

CARRANZA SIDE OF MEXICAN CASE IS TOLD TO MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan today had presented to him the Carranza side of the Mexican situation by Attorney Charles A. Douglas, who has been making a special investigation. It is understood Mr. Douglas told Secretary Bryan that Carranza has been misrepresented by Villa's friends, that the "first chief" is more than friendly to the United States but believes this country should cease its interference in Mexican internal affairs.

Secretary Bryan said today that he understood General Obregon, when he left Mexico City, started toward Tampico instead of Veracruz.

Advices from Veracruz state that "the Villa troops evacuated San Luis Potosi, due to the approach of Gen. Benjamin Hill with the advance guard of General Obregon's division now moving north."

Eliseo Atredando, head of the Carranza agency, returned to Washington Sunday from Veracruz, where he spent two weeks conferring with his chief. He issued a statement saying:

"I discussed with Mr. Carranza the Yucatan situation and I can state positively that all foreign interests and investments will be amply protected."

VERACRUZ—A special train has left for Mexico City, carrying the American flag, to bring aliens wishing to leave.

NEW MARITIME MEMBERS NAMED

Appointment of new members to the committee on maritime affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce makes it at present constituted as follows: Jerome Jones, Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company, china and glassware, honorary chairman; William C. Brewer, insurance, chairman; Edward E. Blodgett, Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham, lawyers; John G. Crowley, Coastwise Transportation Company; Charles H. Maynard, Merchants & Miners Transportation Company; Frank B. McQuesten, George McQuesten Company, lumber; Henry A. Morss, Simplex Wire & Cable Company, manufacturers electrical merchandise; Charles Skentelbery, New England Coal & Coke Company; Charles Stewart, the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.; Wilfrid O. White, adjuster of compasses.

NO EXTRA SESSION BEING CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—Following a conference with President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty today denied that an extra session of Congress was being planned. The President has not the slightest intention of recalling Congress, it was stated as the international situation is clearing up nicely.

New Spring Hand Bags

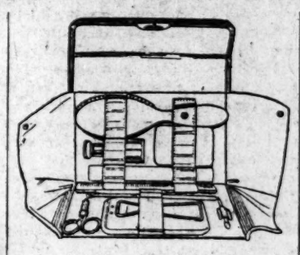
Four of the Newest Styles Just Received

Very Moderately Priced

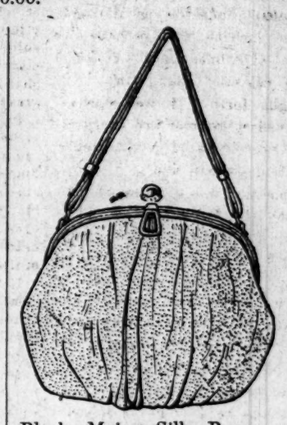
We have just received a splendid assortment of the new Spring Hand Bags for women and they are models of utility and fine appearance. Three of these new bags are here illustrated, while a fourth is described.

They comprise all the wanted colors, including sand, putty and Belgian blue in suede, pin seal and ecrasse leathers. The prices range from 3.00 to 30.00.

New Melon Shape Bag—Fine grade of black pin seal; assorted colors of silk linings; change pockets; fitted with mirror; fancy imitation pearl knob and latest style leather ribbon handle **3.00**



Black Morocco Limousine Case—Assorted colors of silk linings; ten fittings, consisting of hair brush, soap box, tooth brush holder, comb, mirror, button hook, nail file, cuticle stick, all in white ivory; also glass toilet water bottle and scissors. Specially priced at **5.00**



Black Moire Silk Bag—New melon shape, extra well made, inside pocket kid lined; fitted with mirror. Special at **3.00**

Black Pleated Pin Seal Panier Hand Bag—With nickel, gilt or gun metal frames, inside frame fitted with change purse and mirror; assorted colors of moire linings. Special at 5.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

BILL TO ABOLISH CHARLESTOWN L FOR TUBE INDORSED

Committee on Metropolitan Affairs With Three Dissenting Members Acts on Measure

In executive session today the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs voted to report favorably Senate bill 59 for the removal of the elevated structure in Charlestown and the subtsitution of a subway in its place.

All the committee members were not present and the others will be polled as to their position on the question.

Three members at today's session dissented from the favorable report. They were Representatives Bothfeld of Newton, House chairman of the metropolitan affairs committee; Wilson of Boston and Rowley of Brookline.

Two years ago a similar bill passed the House but was defeated in the Senate. There has been a question as to the constitutionality of such legislation on the grounds of violation of contract with the Elevated Railway Company.

The present bill provides that the Elevated shall be recompensed for the cost of building the structure.

CREW LAW REPEAL ASKED IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—Influential business men speaking for themselves and trade organizations appeared before the joint commission of the New Jersey Legislature today and declared the full crew law works to hurt the public at large. Expert railroad men also appeared for repeal of the law.

SHIP COMPANIES TO ASK FOR RECEIVERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—International Mercantile Marine, including the White Star, Atlantic Transport and American line, will ask for a receiver to protect the bondholders.

RUSSIAN CONTRACT FOR CARS AWARDED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Russian government has given Canadian car manufacturers a contract running from $20,000,000 to $80,000,000 to be partly filled in the United States.

DANVERS HOLDS ELECTION

DANVERS, Mass.—This town is holding its annual election today. There is a sharp contest for a vacancy on the school committee between Daniel W. Crowley, who was defeated at the Republican primary and is now running independently, and Edward F. Strong, who won the nomination, it is said, through the votes of 300 women.

RAISIN BREAD

Delicious, rich in food value when made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Order of your grocer and try it today.

Recipe for Raisin Bread mailed upon request.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S CLUBS BUSY

College women's clubs of Ohio have established a placement bureau for trained women, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Miss Edith Campbell is secretary. It endeavors to find places for college women where they can do their best work. A trained field worker has been appointed at a salary of $1000.

A Greek play and a May pageant will be given at Iowa City during the biennial meeting of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs from May 18 to 21, by Iowa University to show its appreciation of the interest the club women have taken in higher education.

San Gabriel, Cal., owes its new public library to the local club women. They have provided free quarters and a good supply of books. All the work of cataloguing was done without expense by club members.

Club women of New Jersey are working to raise $75,000 to guarantee the maintenance of a woman's branch college for four years. Rutgers College is willing to affiliate with the Woman's College and ground has been offered for a site.

Plans for a $100,000 hotel for working girls of New York city are being prepared by a committee of club women headed by Mrs. Eleanor B. Glogau. The proposed new building is the result of a successful experiment attempted some time ago in the City Federation hotel. It is proposed that club members take out shares to raise the money.

Under the direction of the literature and library extension department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a detailed outline for a children's peace pageant to celebrate the principles and arts of peace has been prepared for "Peace day" celebrations.

Since the biennial there have been admitted into the General Federation 38 clubs and only two withdrawals have been reported.

Measures for making free libraries more useful to the people are one of the chief legislative concerns this year among the club women of Washington state. Mrs. Ruth K. McKee, state president of clubs, is urging a law to put all free library resources under a single administrative board for the benefit of all the people. The women are also working for the extension of small free traveling libraries.

Eleven playgrounds and one large school garden are the result of a civic movement launched four years ago by the women's clubs of Johnstown, Pa. The Woman's Civic Club gives illustrated lectures in the thickly settled sections of the city for new comers to the land on subjects of household maintenance, cleanliness and other lines of useful citizenship.

Doilies That Hold Both Plate and Tumbler

Just at present the square and oblong plate doilies are in favor, states the Cincinnati Times Star. These are made large enough for the plate and tumbler, thus eliminating the small tumbler doily. The correct size for the oblong doilies is 11 by 16 inches.

Runners are generally used with the oblong doilies, and centers are not so much in evidence as they were for so many years. The square doilies, too, are made large enough for the plate and tumbler, while a smaller square is used for a bread and butter or cup and saucer doily.

These doilies are being used for luncheon and card parties, and, although a centerpiece is often omitted from these sets, it can be used if desired.

All-Electric House

The manufacturers' exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition will include, says the Los Angeles Times, an all-electric house.

Many homes have been built and adapted to use electricity in as many ways as possible after construction, but the house which will be exhibited has had the various features built in. Each room will be equipped with labor-saving devices and electrically operated comforts. All the kitchen machinery, from potato peelers to the electric refrigerator, will be motor driven.

The dining room will be arranged so as to show how light lunches can be prepared on electric chafing dishes and stoves. In the rear of the house there will be an electric workshop and a garage equipped with a battery recharging device for the electric automobile.

Comment on the Work of the Public Schools

In the April Woman's Home Companion Anne Morgan in a "Talk to American Girls," comments as follows on the New York public schools:

"In the year ending July 31, 1914, over 35,000 thousand children left the New York city schools to enter some form of gainful occupation. What equipment are the girls taking with them, what standards have they acquired to help them face the future and its problems? Go to employer after employer, and the answer is always the same: 'The average girl who comes to us for a position is totally uneducated, her years in school have failed to teach her the mere rudiments of a business career.' The primary tools of reading, writing and arithmetic have been placed in her hands with such blunted edges that they are of little value, and the basic qualities of accuracy, concentration, thoroughness and ambition are conspicuous by their absence."

INDIANA GIRLS STUDYING COSTUMES

Better taste in dressing is the aim of the course in costume designing started in the manual training high school of Indianapolis, under the direction of Miss Estelle Peel Izor. The course begins with the study of costumes from the fourteenth century to the present time. The girls make copies of the dresses of the different periods with an original setting. This has gained the interest and aroused the enthusiasm of the girls to such an extent that the class, which is limited to 200 (about one tenth of the high school girls), could be filled two or three times over. Although the course is given under the school supervisor of art, the pupils are all from the sewing classes. The fundamental thought is to comprehend what constitutes good taste in dress.

The course consists of two years' work under the following heads: history of costume, suitability to line and form, suitability to color and complexion, suitability to material and occasion. The first thing taught is that style is not always good taste and that fashion plates are not to be followed absolutely. Their use is to furnish ideas which each individual should with good judgment adapt to herself.

A simple pattern of a dress is taken and each girl works out the elaboration, color scheme and trimmings to suit her own individuality. She is taught that heavy or loose woven materials, large designs, glossy surfaces or gaudy colors add breadth to a figure, whereas vertical lines accentuate the height. She is taught that one color costs no more than another and that often lovely gowns may be fashioned from inexpensive materials. She estimates the amount of material needed, the actual cost and the amount of money she has to spend. Then the student makes a shopping expedition, returning with samples for the approval of the instructor. The dress is made in the classroom. The art teacher acts as general critic. The best manner of dressing the hair to suit the face below it and the size of the hair ribbon are discussed, always remembering the keynote of harmony.

Much fun is afforded the class through permission given the students for a certain length of time to reproduce in poster form grotesque observations made in the city streets. The posters are hung in a corridor of the school building. The first time they were put up marked the beginning of a dress reform in the school.

SPRING GOWN WITH GUIMPE EFFECT

Here is a smart gown for spring made with an overblouse and semicircular skirt trimmed with soutache braid applied over a stamped design, and with a quite separate guimpe. The skirt shows the width and the flare required by the latest decree of fashion, and the pretty ripple effect formed by the fulness in the overblouse is extremely attractive.

The guimpe is a plain one, but with sleeves showing a pretty modification of the bishop model.

Appropriately it can be made of lingerie material or of crepe de chine, or of

chiffon or anything of a similar sort. Here, however, the skirt and the overblouse are made from silk and wool crepe material in one of the new light tan shades, and the guimpe is of crepe de chine in the new color known as travertine that is just a little lighter than the tan with which it harmonizes perfectly.

The smart V at the front of the neck, combined with the high collar is a feature. The trimming of soutache is to be much used throughout the spring, and in material as well as in cut and in style, the gown represents the newest and the best.

If liked, the sleeves can be made shorter with cuffs, but the long sleeves with shirred finish are smart and are apt to be preferred by the best-dressed women.

There are numberless materials that can be used in just this way. A new satin that is like charmeuse in quality, but more brilliant in effect, is fashionable. Poplin is extensively worn and would be handsome made up in this way.

If one is looking for something simpler, the model will be found available for the new cotton crepes and linen materials, and any preferred sort of trimming can take the place of the soutache.

For the medium size the overblouse will require 1¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 1⅝ yards 36 or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide; for the guimpe will be required 2¾ yards, 27 inches wide, 1⅞ yards 36, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, and for the skirt 4⅜ yards 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36, or 2⅝ yards 44. It is 2 yards and 26 inches wide at the lower edge.

The pattern of the overblouse with guimpe (8552) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt (8554-A) in sizes from 24 to 34 waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WAYS TO MAKE TUCKS AND PLAITS

Tucking and plaits are again in favor, especially for summer clothes. There are two classes of tucks, straight and graduated. The straight tuck is of equal width throughout its length. A graduated tuck may be narrower at one end than at the other or wider in the middle and narrower toward both ends. There is also the dart tuck which is used to take out surplus material. It is a form of the graduated tuck and runs to a point at one end.

All tucks and plaits take up goods to twice the amount of their width; that is, a three quarter inch tuck will take up an inch and a half of material. A box plait three inches wide will take up six inches of the goods.

Plaits are of various shapes, but most of them are modifications of several standard plaits. These are the side plait, the box plait, the inverted box plait, and the double box plait. There is also the simulated box plait with several variations for doubling it, writes Jane Barton in the Tacoma Tribune.

A side plait is folded just as is the tuck, but differs from it in being stitched always through three thicknesses of the material instead of two. Often it is merely pressed and not stitched.

A box plait is folded first like a tuck, stitched the desired width, then the fold is opened and basted along the line of stitching. This gives a flat surface to the box plait which when open is the same width as the tuck from the fold to the line of stitching. To illustrate, if you wish an inch wide box plait you allow two inches of the material, fold and baste or stitch an inch back from the fold. When this fold is later opened and laid along the stitching there should be a half inch to each side of it in the box plait.

An inverted box plait is the same as the box plait save that the fold is on the wrong side of the material.

Like the side plait the box plait may be stitched or not as desired. Many of the new skirts are unstitched. The plaits are carefully basted, pressed hard, the bastings being removed when the skirt is entirely finished, the box or side plait being held at the band.

These unstitched plaits look well at first, but are impracticable for garments that are to be laundered or for materials that are so wiry that they do not keep their shape well. They need constant pressing to look well and skilled pressing at that. The girl who does her own pressing would better avoid the plaited skirt. If she must have it then take the trouble to baste across the bottom of the plaits and possibly in several other places before putting the garment on the ironing board.

When there is a choice of styles, as there is this year, I should advise strongly against choosing a plaited skirt for the wash frock, even when laundry bills are no consideration. The skirt almost never looks well when "done up."

The double box plait is "fussy" to make, though not hard when understood. If you wish to make an inch wide box plait with a quarter of an inch of the double plait showing to each side of it, you make the fold of your material as if to form a two inch and a half tuck. Baste along the line of stitching and again baste an inch from the fold. Press open the top box plait, basting the fold along the inch line of stitching; then press open the space behind it, basting the center of the box plait to the second line of stitching. A little experimenting with paper will make this clear. Five inches of material will be needed for each of these double box plaits.

The simulated box plait and its variations may have the same general effect, but the construction is different and just half the amount of material is required. It is really two side plaits turned in opposite directions, which, when pressed or stitched on the edges, look like a regular box plait. It does not make nearly so full and bulky a skirt as the double box plaited one, as each plait has but one thickness of material in the center.

There are several variations of the double simulated box plait—one has the top the regular box plait with a side plait beneath it on each side. The stitching of this side plait does not meet beneath the center of the box plait as in the regular double box plait. The other form has two overlapping side plaits, turned in opposite directions. This has the single thickness of material in the center which marks the simulated box plait.

When using a pattern for a tucked garment great care must be taken to follow the perforations closely, as if too much or too little material is taken up the size of the material will be altered, and if the tucks are not taken just where they are designed the shape is changed.

In making the perforations it should be done on the wrong side or the marks may show. This may be done by the tailors' tacks. Fold your material double with wrong side out, mark all perforations with chalk, cut out the pieces. Then with a double thread baste through both thicknesses of the cloth wherever marked, alternating one long and one short stitch. Cut every long stitch and separate the pieces, cutting any threads that still hold them together. For long tucks or plaits the loose stitch may be an inch and a half long.

In the Sewing Room

To work buttonholes on lace, place a piece of thin goods underneath where the buttonhole is to be worked. Baste into place. Cut the buttonhole through the lace and goods; after it has been worked, cut away the goods so that it will not show.

Slip a piece of pasteboard three or four inches long, into the hem when sewing braid on a dress. You can sew more quickly, and your stitches will not show on the right side.

Cooking Recipes

STUFFED APPLES

Pare and core apples, leaving large cavities. Boil apples in syrup made of sugar and water, until they are soft, then drain and fill the cavities with hot, well-cooked oatmeal. Serve with cream and sugar.

Pare and core large apples; fill the centers with chopped figs, or with chopped dates and nuts; place in a baking pan and bake in the usual way, by adding a little water to the pan and basting occasionally. Serve cold with cream.

POTATO CROQUETTES

Two cups of hot potatoes put through a ricer, two tablespoonfuls of butter, yolks of three eggs, salt and pepper. After mixing the ingredients shape as desired, roll in flour and fry in deep fat.

CORN CROQUETTES

Make a thick sauce of three tablespoonfuls of butter, one third cup of flour and one half cup of milk. When this is cooked, add two thirds can of corn, drained and season with salt and pepper. When it is cool, shape, dip in bread crumbs, in beaten egg, then in crumbs and fry.

To Cut Bias Bands

To cut bias bands, fold the corner of the goods up so that the two straight edges of the triangle are the same length, says the Woman's World. Make a crease. Measure off the width the bands are to be and draw lines with a yardstick and tailor's chalk. Mark off as many bands as needed before cutting. Cut on the marks carefully, as the least change will throw the bands off the true bias. Bias bands of thin materials, like silk, should be made over crinoline before being used.

Palatable Fruits That May Get Wider Household Use

Among the palatable fruits are many little known, but which are said to be equal to others holding a prominent place in the menus of the average housewife. In a report of the United States department of agriculture, several of these little known fruits are spoken of, including mulberries, wild and cultivated. Although highly prized by many, they are perhaps unknown to the majority of persons and very little used. It is the same with the medlar, a fruit closely resembling the apple. This fruit is common in parts of Europe, but it is almost unknown in the United States, though it could be readily grown.

Another fruit that is little known, but every year is becoming more popular, is the avocado or "alligator pear." This is a green or purple fruit resembling an eggplant. The portion eaten is the pulp surrounding the single large seed. It was called "midshipman's butter" in the days of sailing vessels, because of its soft texture, which was somewhat like butter. Usually it is served with vinegar as a salad, but it is eaten in a variety of ways. In flavor it is delicate and much like a nut.

When the first immigrants to Virginia arrived in America it was found that the Indians ate wild mulberries, crab apples and huckleberries. There is no record of their cultivating fruits, though they raised corn and other vegetables. As the country became more thickly settled, the market gardener and fruit grower became of importance and the fruits showed the advantage of cultivation.

Many delicious fruits of the United States are eaten in the wild state. Huckleberries and blueberries are practically unknown except as they grow wild, although there has been more attention given to the cultivation of the latter within the last few years. Strawberries, blackberries and raspberries are used in both the wild and the cultivated state. So recent has been the cultivation of cranberries that many people think of them as wild, but remarkable strides have been made by growers of this berry. As the cranberries require a peculiar soil, the fruit is not likely to be grown so extensively as most berries. Other wild fruits are elderberries and scarlet haws or thorn apples. They are used to some extent for making jelly, and the elderberry is used in some localities for pies.

Many fruits are little known outside their native homes. These include especially those which grow in the tropics. Among these are cactus fruits which are used for jam making and in similar ways. Several kinds of cactus are eaten in Mexico, where the plant is common. Under the name of prickly pear or Indian fig, fresh cactus fruits are seen at certain seasons of the year in the large fruit shops. A Mexican sweetmeat is a rather hard solid preserve or "cactus cheese" which sometimes contains nuts.

Cooks in the tropics are said to appreciate the different varieties of the guava as much as the cooks of the temperate climates like the apple. The fresh fruit is seldom shipped, but guava jelly and guava paste are popular commercial products. These were among the first delicacies shipped by the India merchantmen, together with preserved tamarinds, oranges and lemons.

The roselle or Jamaica sorrel resembles the okra somewhat in form, but the cranberry in its acid flavor. Surinam cherries resemble the cherries of the north to some extent and are used for making jelly, but are seldom a commercial product. The loquat, a small, yellow, plum-like fruit, is almost translucent when ripe, and has an agreeable flavor. This fruit is used both raw and cooked, and as a commercial product in both ways. In large fruit shops the sapodilla is not an uncommon commercial fruit. It thrives in regions such as the warmer parts of Florida and in appearance is much like a large russet apple, but is very different when broken open. It contains a number of rather large, flat brown seeds embodied in a tender, brownish white pulp.

Because of the difficulty in shipping them long distances, mangoes are seldom seen in the cool climates. The fruit is eaten fresh or cooked in a variety of ways and is a staple article of food in the tropics.

NEW WOMEN'S BUILDINGS IN LONDON

The new buildings of the department of household and social science of King's College for Women are now nearing completion, says an account of the work printed in the London Times. The department will take possession of them in October, and the present rooms in Kensington square will be closed. The buildings, which have been erected to the design of H. Percy Adams and Charles Holden, stand on two and a half acres of ground on the west side of Campden Hill road—in the quiet neighborhood which links Kensington High street and Notting Hill gate.

For these buildings £100,000 has been subcribed, and another £40,000 is needed. Of the money subscribed £60,000 has been given for endowment and £40,000 for the building of a hostel and laboratories. The architects have aimed at no very striking effect in their design, but the buildings are attractive in appearance and without any hint of architectural affectation. They are being made of plain red brick and white stone, and surround a quadrangle. On the ground floor and first floor there are altogether some 26 rooms and laboratories, which face either west or south.

The hostel, which has been named Queen Mary's Hostel for Women Students, contains 63 bed-sitting rooms, and the fee for board and residence is 60 guineas a year for a session of about 30 weeks, divided into three terms. A composite fee of 85 guineas is arranged for students taking the household and social science course. In addition to the laboratories and similar rooms, the teaching portion of the hostel contains a large kitchen, laundry, and pantry equipped with modern appliances and adapted to the needs of large institutions or small homes.

The courses include biology, chemistry, physics, household work (cookery, laundry, and housewifery), economics and ethics. The aim is to treat all subjects connected with the household practically. Training at this college will fit women in many ways to enter professions hitherto filled only by men.

Bits of Satin and Silk Put to Pretty Uses

A young girl asks the question how she can use a yard of tulle in a light shade of violet, says a fashion writer for the Woman's Home Companion. At once I think of a light blue satin dance frock I saw the other evening, veiled with blue chiffon which was caught up here and there with bowknots of coiled violet tulle. It was really too lovely for anything and the color combination was just right.

This same girl asks how she can use a small piece of plaid silk, and a quaint taffeta dress comes to view—soft tan in color—with a little old fashioned flat collar of cream batiste, edged with a tiny ruching of plaid silk. Then there was a blouse I saw recently, a smart dark blue blouse made of Georgette crepe, which had for its trimming touch down the front two bands of plaid silk.

A bit of gay plaid would make a soft belt to wear with a simple linen dress of white, gray, or tan. Cover the buckle with the silk, too.

Skirtholder in Closet

To complete the outfit of a closet place a skirt holder against the wall inside and you will be surprised to see how much it will contain. The holder is made of a series of pliable steel loops set in a frame, which may be screwed to the wall. Skirts or trousers slip in between the springs and are held firmly, hanging in the original folds. Trousers will not need pressing so often, nor will skirts wrinkle, when put away on this rack

Small Guest Towel

Among the newest designs for small guest towels is one of a fine damask of a very small pattern without a woven border. The latter is hemstitched on and consists of an inch-wide hem of colored linen, pink or blue. The initial may be embroidered in white on the hem or worked on the towel itself in a corner to correspond with the hem.—New York Tribune.

The New York Shopper
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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—

V
SIT
VIVID
TIN
D

What boy's name?

Scenes in Philippines

One of the readers of St. Nicholas writes this interesting letter from the Philippine islands:

"This is our second tour of service in the Philippine islands. The first time we were stationed at Batangas, on the island of Luzon. This time we are stationed near the city of Iloilo, Panay, which is the third largest city in the islands. From our back porch we look straight out to the Sulu sea. Every morning, small native sailing-boats go back and forth between the islands of Guimaras and Panay.

"Since being here, we have seen pink and blue chickens. They are really white, but the natives dye them, and sometimes a puppy is dyed, and they all look very funny.

"In Manila we went to see the old wall and the old forts, and where the moat used to be there is green grass. Inside these fortified walls is the 'Walled City.' In some of the entrances you can see where the drawbridge used to be, and the pulleys which they used to draw up the bridge at night or in war time."

His Happiest Fourth

John Townsend Trowbridge, who has written books that boys delight to read, tells something about his own boyhood which shows how he learned to be a successful writer. Once, when all the rest of the boys in town went to the Fourth of July celebration, John chose to stay at home. He had no company but his books and his thoughts. He read for a while, and then went out to the field and hoed corn for an hour or two, though it was a holiday and his father did not expect him to do any work. He read an hour or so more and then prepared his own dinner, which he says was simple—perhaps bread and milk. Afterward he hoed corn again and then came more reading. He says that the change from the books to the field made him enjoy each the more. He loved the sky and the sunshine and the birds flitting about. He remembers this as the happiest Fourth he ever spent, and when his brothers came home and told of the noisy fun they had had, he felt no regrets. He thinks this way of alternating books and work makes the ideal farm-life for a boy.

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BOSTON BUILDING STATISTICS SHOW STEADY INCREASE

Chief Clerk Damrell Announces That Permits in January and February Were More Than 200 Over Period Last Year

The best indication of the state of general commercial and industrial business is the building market, according to Chief Clerk Charles Damrell of the building department. From the reports of the building operations in Boston in January and February of this year, where the records showed that there were 966 first, second and third class buildings and building alterations completed, as against 733 in January and February of 1914, Mr. Damrell draws his deductions that 1915 will make new records in the field of construction.

Mr. Damrell spoke of an article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, in which it was related that construction conditions throughout the country showed great improvement. The increases in building activity since last August were shown by percentages of increase by months. Mr. Damrell said:

Continuation Predicted

"It is a notable fact that conditions in the middle West do not feel the effects of stringencies in the markets or of laxity in building operations until several months after such conditions are shown in the eastern seaboard cities. It might therefore be well inferred that conditions now existing in the city of Boston may properly be taken as an index or forerunner of the increased bettering of building conditions in the West as well as of a continuation of the same in the East.

"It will be seen upon examination of the permits granted for building operations in Boston that for January and February of 1914 there were 46 permits granted for first and second class buildings. For the corresponding months in 1915 78 permits were granted for first and second-class buildings, or an increase this year over last of 32.

"For third class buildings in January and February of 1914 171 permits were granted, while for the corresponding months in 1915, 160 were granted, a loss of 11.

"In alterations in January and February of 1914, 391 permits were granted to contractors by this department and in the corresponding months of 1915, 576 permits were issued, a gain of 185, making a total of 608 permits in January and February of 1914 as against 814 in the same two months in the present year.

More Building Anticipated

"These figures warrant the hope that neither the extension of the building limits nor any adverse conditions in the market will to any extent have a deterrent effect on building operations during the coming summer but on the contrary, notwithstanding the stringent building regulations enacted by the Legislature affecting Boston and that similar regulations are being enacted throughout the country for the bettering of construction and the safety of the occupants of buildings, building operations are on the increase to a reasonable and desirable degree.

"Building booms, as such, are always to be deprecated. They are neither beneficial nor desirable and are invariably followed by a reflex and a laxity in construction which tends to offset any benefit derived from the increased circulation of money occasioned thereby.

"It may further be interesting to note that as a result of the rearrangement of world financial conditions many countries are showing distinct and satisfactory recuperation powers and business is resuming normal condtions in every particular especially that of building operations. In some instances, in fact, an increase over the normal is being shown in building work. The best indication of prosperity is the building market today and that market is at the most satisfactory figure as shown by reports here and elsewhere. The first two months of this year are well ahead of last and we can argue from that with reason a continuance of the same proportion for the same proportion for the balance of the twelvemonth."

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN SEVERAL MEETINGS

"What Australian Women Have Done With the Ballot," will be told by Mrs. Lister Watson of Australia, at the Wednesday night open suffrage meeting of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, 1301 Washington street at 7:45 o'clock. This week a group of workers from the organization are conducting a house-to-house canvass in Quincy in behalf of equal suffrage. Tuesday and Wednesday the Abington branch of the organization will present "Your Girl and Mine."

Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald will speak Wednesday at the Plymouth county convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

NEW EDITOR FOR REPUBLICAN

SPRINGFIELD—Richard Hooker has been elected president of the Republican [illegible], succeeding Samuel Bowles as [illegible] and editor of the Springfield [illegible] Hoar Bowles has [illegible] directors. [illegible]

colored prints and etching[illegible] lovers, and the collection of [illegible], lent by Lincoln house. A reception was conv

NAHANT IN TOWN MEETING VOTES SCHOOL BUILDING

Economy Sought by Voters Under Leadership of U. S. Senator Lodge as Moderator

NAHANT, Mass.—Appropriating $36,000 for a new school building to be named the J. T. Wilson school, and $71,000 for various department expenses the annual town meeting Saturday was one of the liveliest held in years. Economy was the aim of the meeting led by United States Senator Lodge, who filled the chair of moderator for the thirty-seventh consecutive time.

Action was postponed on an item in the town warrant authorizing the selectmen to renew the contract with the Boston, Nahant & Pines Steamboat Company for the steamboat privileges at Tudor wharf during 1915. The company has for years required a bonus of $1000 from the town.

An efficiency committee was created and matters pertaining to streets, sidewalks, sewers and road work were for the most part, referred to that committee for consideration, to report at a special meeting in August.

One of the surprises of the election was the defeat of Selectman Bernard F. Caraher for reelection. James C. Shaughnessy and Henry C. Wilson were reelected selectmen and Dana A. Sanborn is the newly-elected member, leading all other candidates.

Other town officers elected were: Clerk, William F. Waters; assessor for three years, Arthur F. Richardson; treasurer and collector, Charles Cabot Johnson; school committee for three years, Frank F. Bruce; constable, Earle W. Dow; highway surveyor, Charles W. Stacy; tree warden, Thomas Poland; auditors, Harold Dill, Edward J. Hyde and Howard B. Smith.

The vote on the license question was 214 for to 146 against.

AMERICAN STORE FOR U. S. GOODS IN BOMBAY IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

tries and require little or no help from the American consular service in the promotion of trade.

Indirect Selling

"In my opinion, the disadvantages of indirect selling could be obviated if American manufacturers of a number of different lines of goods would organize themselves into groups for the establishment of direct agencies, thus collectively arranging for the exhibition and sale of their products and for the acquirement of practical knowledge as to prices, credit, etc. I have no doubt that splendid results would follow the keeping of goods always in stock so that they could be readily purchased without long delays in correspondence and shipment.

"I would further recommend cooperation among bankers in this country to assist our manufacturers in their export business and to assist customers in foreign countries financing their imports. An American bank in Russia should be so managed that all reliable and worthy export American interests would have the same opportunities and advantages.

"I understand that in Russia it has been the custom of German merchants to accept notes in payment of goods. These notes they would take to a German bank which would discount them. The German merchant would then have no further concern about that particular transaction but would look for other business. There is really no reason why American merchants could not do business in the same way and as successfully as the Germans have in the past."

NEW BROOKLINE LEAGUE TO FINE ITS NON-VOTERS

In order to stimulate a more general interest in town elections, the citizens of Brookline have organized the Brookline Voting League, the members of which pledge themselves to contribute $2 to the overseers of the poor every time they fail to vote at the town election.

George S. Parker and G. Loring Briggs are among the prominent men of Brookline who are sponsors for the movement. Cards have been sent out by the league showing that at the elections since 1910 the vote in town meetings has not exceeded 65.5 per cent of the registration and was as low as 40 per cent on one occasion.

"The vote at Brookline's town elections for town officers is usually so small as to create concern for the continued welfare of the town," the cards read. "It should also be remembered that there are approximately 2000 men eligible for registration who have not become voters.

"Any legal voter may join and every part of the town and all shades of opinion will be represented. There are no formalities upon joining, neither are there to be any dues. The league will not become operative until at least 500 have joined. A voter may remain a member so long as Brookline citizenship is retained."

MAGYARS HOLD MEETING

Albert Propper, president of the Magyars of Massachusetts, was presented with a medal for his work in organizing a general society of Hungarians at a meeting of the executive committee held in Bradley hall, Washington street, yesterday. Those who spoke were F. F. [illegible]eiss of the Boston immigration staff [illegible] Dr. J. G. Green of Malden.

BOSTON MAN ON COMMITTEE FOR A PEACE JUBILEE

Bishop John W. Hamilton Made Member of Preliminary Organization for Great Choral Observances at End of the War

Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston has been made a member of the preliminary committee for community observances of the proposed choral peace jubilee throughout the United States when the European war ends.

This plan was set on foot by the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago and its carrying out means that when the day of peace dawns 1,000,000 voices will rise up in celebration from coast to coast. In addition letters have been sent to consuls in other countries asking if a world-wide jubilee is not possible. In the meantime the proposed observance is being organized here.

The committee of which Bishop Hamilton has been made a member has not been completed yet, but its personnel is already representative of the entire country as well as of the constructive working forces of the United States. Besides Bishop Hamilton, the following have been chosen to serve: Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Chicago, Civic Music Federation of Chicago; J. Horace MacFarland, Washington, president American Civic Association; Frank Damrosch, New York, director Institute of Musical Art; Mrs. H. K. Schoff, Philadelphia, president National Congress of Mothers; Prof. P. W. Dykema, Madison, University of Wisconsin; Angus S. Hibbard, Chicago, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Harrison M. Wild, Chicago, director Apollo Musical Club; Mrs. Emerson H. Brush, Elmhurst, vice-president National Federation of Musical Clubs; W. B. Sloane, Chicago, president Apollo Musical Club; Mrs. David Allen Campbell, Chicago, vice-president National Federation of Musical Clubs; Charles S. Macfarland, New York, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Henry Gordon Thunder, Philadelphia, director Choral Society; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va., president National Council of Women; Leopold Stokowski, Philadelphia, conductor the Philadelphia orchestra; William MacPhail, Minneapolis, director Musical Art Society; William L. Tomlins, Chicago, choral director, World's Columbian exposition.

Organization of choirs, choruses and choral societies over the entire land is a part of the Apollo Club's aim. As precedents the club points to the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the outgrowth of a peace jubilee following the close of the war of 1812 and to the peace jubilee of 10,000 which celebrated the close of the civil war.

"All creeds, all nationalities, all walks and ways of life will unite to sing for peace," says W. B. Sloan, president of the Apollo Club and chairman of the committee. "All will be overjoyed to have a way provided to express their universal prayer that war shall end and peace be established."

U. S. MONEY ORDERS SHOW A DECREASE

WASHINGTON — The international money order business of the postal service fell off 33 1-3 per cent during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1915, according to a statement by Charles Kram, auditor. During the three months 554,238 international orders were issued amounting to $15,164,753, a decrease of 349,225 in number and $10,250,753 in amount from the figures for the same period in 1914. The money order business with several European countries was discontinued at the outbreak of the war.

Total postoffice expenditures for the same period were $72,567,654 and revenues $65,877,035, an increase of $5,541,759 in expenditures and $1,456,271 in revenues over 1914.

RAILROAD CONTROL BY U. S. IS PREDICTED

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school, in an address Sunday night at the Union Park Forum, expressed a belief that the railroads in the United States will eventually be under government control.

He said that the recent trend of public opinion as to the treatment of Belgium by Germany clearly indicates that public sympathy is with smaller nations. It is in the sense that there must be cooperation among nations, he declared, that one often speaks of internationalism, rather than nationalism.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE COUNCIL TO MEET

NEW YORK — The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has completed arrangements for the meeting of the advisory council in this city March 31. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the executive committee, announces that women of prominence will attend as representatives in 21 states.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Baltimore, will propose a constitution for the congressional union.

PLEAD AGAINST CHICK GIFTS

Pleas that newly hatched chicks be not bought as Easter gifts are being made by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Officials of the society say that the chicks can seldom be cared for properly under such circumstances.

MORE GRATUITIES ARE AWARDED AT THE FLOWER SHOW

Last Day of Exhibit Said to Have Attracted Largest Attendance in History of Society

Gratuities, medals and certificates awarded on the last day of the spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which is said to have attracted the largest attendance in the history of the organization, included gratuities to Penn the Florist, Henry R. Comley, Boston Cut Flower Company, Sidney Hoffman and Esty Brothers for florist's display; a bronze medal was awarded Thomas F. Galvin for artistic table decoration.

Gratuities for plants and flowers were given to Thomas Roland, hardwooded greenhouse plants; M. W. Walsh, rambler roses; Mrs. Frederick Ayer, cytisus and heaths; Mrs. C. G. Weld, cytisus racemosus; Faulkner farm, orchids and decorative plants; William Kalke, hydrangeas; H. J. Borowsk & Son, cyclamen; E. A. Clark, cyclamen; Miss Cornelia Warren, spring flowering plants and dendrobium nobile; William Sim, violets; Thomas Walter, polypodium musaefolium; A. W. Preston, bulbs; Thomas T. Watt, cut flowers, and to the florists.

The gold medal went to R. & J. Farquhar for Dutch garden; silver medals were given to T. D. Hatfield for erica melanthera; William Sim, pansies and sweet peas; Walter Hunnewell, dendrobium "Wellesley"; A. W. Preston, brassocattleya veitchii; Thomas Roland, hardwooded plants; bronze medals to Mrs. Luther A. Beck, tulips; and Galvin, table decoration.

First class certificates of merit were given to William Sim, sweet peas; Weld garden, cymbidium powellsii; H. Huebner, new antirrhinums; Edward Winkler, carnation morning glow; Littlefield & Wyman, carnation Theo.

Certificates of honorable mention were presented to D. R. Craig, seasonable plants; Jackson T. Dawson, hybrid azalea; Walter Hunnewell, berberis Wilsonae; Breck, Robinson Company, cyclamens; and Mrs. T. D. Hatfield, asparagus plumosus manus.

For the best table decoration laid for eight covers first and second prizes were awarded in the following order: Thursday, Edward MacMulkin, Mrs. Duncan Finlayson; Friday, Mrs. S. J. Coram, Edward MacMulkin; Saturday, Wax Brothers, Mrs. Coram.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Maj. Edward M. Shinkle, ordnance department, to Brooklyn, N. Y., on business pertaining to inspection of material being procured by ordnance department.

Second Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to the eighty-second company, coast artillery corps, and will report to disbursing officer, topedo fleet, Ft. Totten, N. Y., as his assistant.

Navy Orders

Lieut. L. F. Welch, detached command F-3; to connection fitting out L-6 and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frank Slingluff, to connection fitting out Aylwin and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) E. H. Connor, detached bureau of ordnance.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. F. Cochrane, det works William Cramp & Sons; to connection fitting out Porter and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Norton, to works William Cramp & Sons.

Ens. M. L. Stolz, to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola.

Movements of Vessels

Yorktown, at Acapulco.

Patapsco and Patuxent, at Guantanamo.

Standish, at Annapolis.

Rocket, at Norfolk.

Celtic, at New York yard.

Goldsborough, at Tacoma.

Tacoma, at Portsmonth, N. H.

Walke, at Key West.

Eagle, at Guantanamo.

Galveston, at Shanghai.

Maryland, New Orleans, Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Truxtun.

Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Stewart, at San Francisco.

Ontario, Guantanamo for Key West.

Arethusa, Guantanamo for Newport.

Nero, San Diego for San Francisco.

Sylvia, Norfolk for Washington.

Wheeling, Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

Celtic, at New York, ordered to Boston yard for repairs.

NAVAHOE SEIZURE BY BRITISH TOLD

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass. — The American steamer Navahoe was seized and detained in British waters six days on suspicion that she had been engaged in placing mines, according to statements by her officers Sunday, while the ship was put in here short of provisions.

The Navahoe is bound from Bremen for Hampton roads, in ballast, for orders. Her commander, Capt. Louis Congdon, said that when 45 miles northwest of St. Hilda islands the Navahoe was seized by the British patrol steamer Patuca. The Navahoe hails from New York. She was formerly the German ship Thuringia, and since then has been under British and American registry at different times.

STENOGRAPHERS TO MEET

Stenographers Mutual Benefit Association has for speakers at monthly meeting tomorrow at 264 Boylston street, Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, and George B. Gallup, eastern representative of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Rock Island

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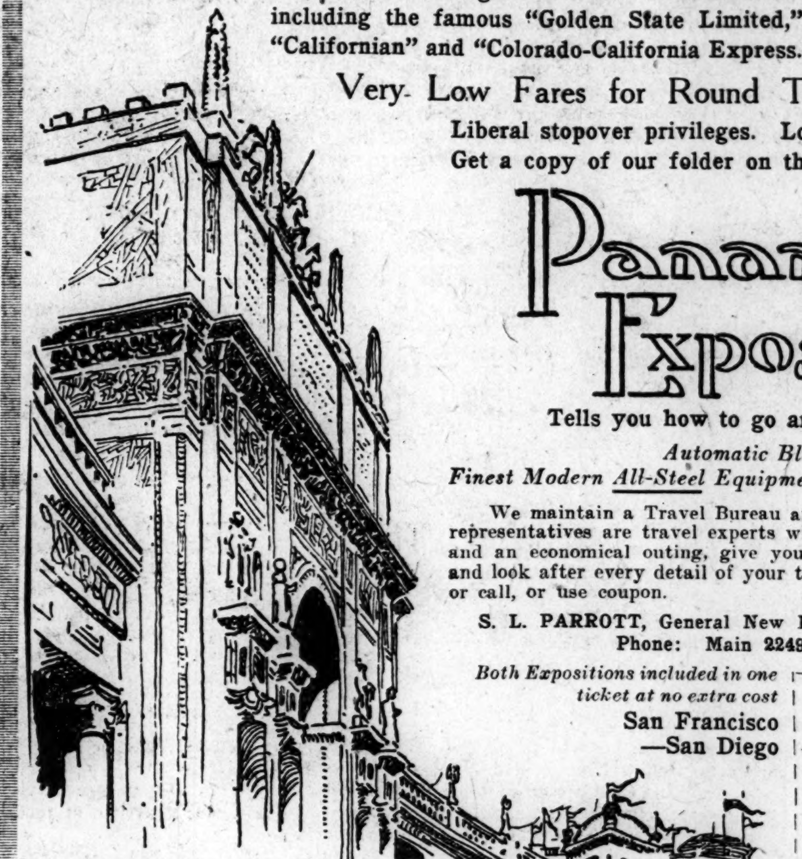

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BOSTON COUNCIL PLANS FOR NEW SEWERAGE WORK

Orders Probably to Be Adopted at Meeting Next Week Involve $1,000,000 Expenditure and Employment of Many Men

Boston city council has for consideration before it until next Monday an order for $400,000 for the building of a new sewerage system in the Charles river basin and also another order for the expenditure of $600,000 for general sewerage work over the entire city. Both of these orders were reported from the finance committee and given first reading at the last meeting. They remain on the table at today's meeting of the council and are due to come up at the meeting one week hence.

Appropriations of such magnitude are offered earlier this year than usual. The councilors voted unanimously in favor of their passage at the first reading and they indicate that the final passage of these bills for $1,000,000 for sewerage operations will be given as soon as possible for the employment they will furnish when the contractors begin the work of installation.

This morning it was said at city hall that the appropriations committee would report the budget to council at next Monday's meeting. The committee failed to get the appropriations into shape for presentation at today's meeting.

Under the "business-first" methods which are prevailing in council as conducted by President Coleman, today's session of the city legislators has little continued business to come before it. New record for despatch is being made so far this year by the council in the conduct of current business.

A further report from the finance commission on certain articles proposed in the budget for the year is said to be possible. If any such report is made it will be offered before a session of the appropriations committee which still has the budget under scrutiny.

WATERTOWN VOTES ON BUDGET TONIGHT

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Appropriations amounting to $700,000 will be asked for at the annual town meeting tonight. This exceeds last year's expenditures by $125,000. The items include $12,000 for three pieces of auto fire apparatus; $3000 for auto police wagon; $40,000 for school repairs, $75,000 for new schoolhouse in the East End, and $25,000 for street construction.

N. H. GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Gov. Roland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire is expected to address the Somerville Sons and Daughters Club of New Hampshire April 9 in the Y. M. C. A. building, Somerville. There will be a reception at 6:30 p. m., dinner at 7.

PLAN TO MOVE THE STATE PRISON MEETS PROTEST

Opposition developed at the hearing before the committee on public institutions at the State House today on the bill to transfer the state prison from Charlestown to Concord. A special citizen's committee from Concord through its chairman, Murray Ballou, protested.

Frank L. Randall, chairman of the state prison board, told the committee that it seemed necessary to remove the prison from Charlestown and Concord was chosen because the Concord reformatory building might be readily altered for the purpose.

Senator Tufts, speaking in opposition said that there is no demand for the proposed change other than that from the prison commission and that the commissioners themselves are not unanimous on the proposition.

Chairman Ballou of the Concord citizen's committee appointed at the annual town meeting said that Concord is essentially a residential town and the people believe that the real estate values would be seriously impaired if the prison were relocated there.

HARVARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETS

Members of the Harvard University Christian Association cabinet have been appointed. Six new men are on the board. Those appointed are: Bible study, Phillips Bradley '16 of Lincoln; social, Ralph Parkhurst Bridgman '18 of Roxbury; chapel, Wallace Campbell '16 of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; social service, Frank Fremont-Smith, Jr., '17 of Washington, D. C.; new students, Harold Studley Gray '18 of Detroit, Mich.; membership, Jose Antonio Machado, Jr., '17 of Ottawa, Can.; meetings, Harold McBride Thurston '17 of Muskegon, Mich.

C. M. HALL PRESIDENT OF PHYSICS TEACHERS

Clarence M. Hall of the Central high school, Springfield, was made president of the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers at its seventieth annual meeting in the Medford high school on Saturday. Other officers elected, Frederick E. Sears, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., vice-president; Alfred M. Butler, High School of Practical Arts, Boston, secretary; Percy S. Brayton, Medford high school, treasurer; William H. Timbie of Wentworth Institute, the retiring president, Calvin H. Andrews, Boston, and Wallace F. Richmond, Newton high school, executive committee.

W. C. T. U. TO CONVENE

Mrs. George W. Coleman and Miss Katherine Lent Stevenson, state president, will be the speakers at the Suffolk County Woman's Christian Temperance Union which holds its thirty-first semi-annual convention next Thursday at the A. M. E. church, Charles and Mt. Vernon streets.

POSTAL FUNDS SITUATION LAID UPON RAILROADS

Postmaster-General Burleson Again Says Carriers' Political Activity Is Responsible for Defeat of Postoffice Bill

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement Sunday night reiterating the charge that certain railroads brought about the defeat of the postoffice appropriation bill in the closing 10 days of Congress because of its provision for changing the railway mail pay from a weight to a space basis, and formally announcing his intention to renew his recommendation for this change in the next Congress.

The railway mail committee, representing "certain railroads," the statement declared, engineered the opposition against the appropriation bill.

Under the present system, according to Mr. Burleson, some railroads get much more than their share of the money paid by the government for transportation of mails, and substitution of the space basis not only would save money for the government, but would make possible more equitable treatment of many of the roads.

On the department's effort to have this legislation included in the appropriation bill, the statement says: "It was and is a determined, well considered effort to end a system under which the postal authorities are compelled to stand helplessly by while the railways loot the postal revenues. Although the railways contend they are underpaid for carrying the mails, the facts are that they are overpaid and that they are receiving from the government amounts which, for a haul of any considerable length, exceed by about two to one the amounts they receive from express companies for similar service."

Mr. Burleson denies that the 1915 postal deficit will be attributable to the parcel post system. Statements to that effect he brands as "absurd falsehoods," adding, "clearly it was fabricated with the foolish purpose of arousing a public sentiment in favor of restricting or withdrawing the parcel facilities now provided by the postal service. Were it not for the parcel post the coming postal deficit would be much larger than it will be."

LYNN PRINCIPAL NAMED

LYNN, Mass.—Frank E. Damon of Waltham has been provisionally appointed principal of the Lynn Classical high school. Mr. Damon for 12 years was principal of the Bangor (Me.) high school and later for four years principal of the Lexington high school. Lately he has been taking a post-graduate course in school administration at Harvard University. He took up his duties today.

CANADIAN RAIL STATISTICS GIVEN TO PARLIAMENT

Government Credit Grants Are Reported—New Lines Put in Operation Are Said to Reduce Gross Earnings Per Mile

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The annual abstract of Canadian railway statistics furnished to Parliament shows that the capital liability of the railways on June 30, 1914, to which date the report is brought down, was $1,808,820,761, which was an increase of $276,990,069 for the year. This capitalization consisted of stocks, $853,110,653; debenture stock (Canadian Pacific) $173,307,470; funded debt, $782,402,636. Stocks were increased by $107,844,383 and bonds by $169,145,686 during the year. The above figures relate only to roads in actual operation. There were also outstanding on June 30 $64,637,500 of stocks and $88,669,809 of bonds attached to railways under construction, bringing the total capitalization to $1,962,128,070.

Dividends during the year amounted to $30,434,601. All interest charges on bonds were paid in full.

The Dominion government during the year ended June 30 paid in cash subsidies to railways $15,583,059, making the total cash aid by the Dominion to railways $178,834,529. The cash aid given by the provinces and by municipalities brings the total cash aid to Canadian railways to $233,272,640.

Credit Allowed

The figures just presented to Parliament include the much-discussed guarantee by the Dominion last year of $45,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway bonds. The Dominion guaranteed to June 30 last railway bonds to the extent of $188,965,063, of which there are outstanding $127,965,063. Bonds guaranteed by the provinces bring the total up to $235,473,394. Of these Manitoba has become the guarantor of $25,000,000, Alberta $40,000,000, Saskatchewan $21,500,000, New Brunswick $6,000,000, Ontario $7,800,000, British Columbia $39,000,000, and Quebec $392,000. Land grants to railways by the Dominion and provincial governments to June 30 had reached a total of 43,613,949 acres. Of these grants the Dominion government gave 31,864,074 acres; British Columbia 8,119,221; New Brunswick 1,647,772; Nova Scotia 160,000, and Ontario 624,232 acres.

During the year the railways carried 46,702,280 passengers and 101,393,989 tons of freight, an increase over 1913 of 471,515 passengers and a decrease of 5,598,721 tons of freight. From the United States 23,553,833 tons of freight, or 22 per cent of the total tonnage, were received. Gross earnings decreased during the year $13,619,164 to $243,083,559. Operating expenses amounted to 73.63 per cent of the gross earnings and showed a decrease of more than $3,000,000 for the year. The difference between gross earnings and operating expenses was $64,108,280, which was $10,582,733 less than in 1913.

Statement of Earnings

Gross earnings per mile were $7,893.60—a loss of $856.90 as compared with 1913, but the comptroller of statistics calls the attention of Parliament to the fact that during the last three years 5395 miles of new lines have been put in operation.

Additions to equipment during the year included 328 locomotives, 306 passenger cars, 21,969 freight cars and 827 other cars. During the last three years 77,032 cars have been added to freight equipment, and the report adds: "Complaints of car shortage have ceased." At the date of the report there were 159,142 railway employees, whose total wages were $111,762,972. Since the date of the report there have been substantial reductions in the number of employees. During the year 609 persons were killed and 4037 were injured on the Canadian railways. Of the killed 27 were passengers, 224 were employees, 289 were trespassers, 48 were non-trespassers and 12 were postal clerks.

Operating mileage was increased 1491 miles, bringing the total to 30,795.

CARMEN WAGE HEARING RESUMES

Testimony in the Bay State carmen's wage arbitration proceedings was taken at the resumed session today in Tremont Temple from C. M. Gill who was recalled to the stand to continue the cros-examination where it was interrupted at an adjournment last week. James H. Vahey, attorney for the carmen, took charge of the examination. Mr. Gill testified that he had been approached Sunday at his work in one of the Bay State railway's power houses by Superintendent A. M. Ward and cautioned as to his testimony. Superintendent Ward was also called to the stand today and affirmed the statement that he had approached the witness.

Others on the stand were Joe Papile, coal heaver at the Quincy power house; F. R. Hilliard, painter at Chelsea, and Frank Gill, painter at Brockton. Both told of their work and wages.

LAW REVIEW ELECTS

Gerard C. Henderson of Monadnock, N. H., a second-year law student, has been elected president of the Harvard Law Review for the comipg year. This is the highest honor in the school. Vanderbilt Webb of Shelburne, Vt., also of the second-year class, was elected treasurer.

HORSE SHIPMENTS WILL NOT MAKE SHORTAGE IN U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There are 100,000,000 horses in the world, according to statistics compiled in the department of agriculture. Of that number 25,000,000 are in Russia and 24,000,000 in the United States.

Exports of horses from the United States during September, October, November and December, 1914, totaled 75,000. In reply to the statement made in numerous places that these exports would produce a shortage at home, the department has replied by simply publishing the figures above quoted. Many times 75,000 horses might be exported, it is pointed out, without in the slightest degree disturbing the market situation here. It is added that the exports thus far, for the most part, have been horses of the poorest grades, that would ordinarily sell for $100 or less, each. The United States, it is pointed out, can very well afford to be without animals of that kind.

It is altogether likely, as experts here view the situation, that the Allies are getting most of their supplies of horses from Russia, which has one fourth of the world supply, and is in position to increase its holding almost at will. Germany and Austria, of course, have no permanent reliable source of outside supply.

The big demand for American and also for Russian horses, it is said by department authorities (these two countries containing between them about one half of the world stock), will come after the end of the war, when agriculture has begun to reestablish itself. There will be a great demand not only from countries now at war, but from the rest of Europe as well. This is taken to mean that the United States will find a favorable horse market abroad for a good many years to come, at prices that will be quite satisfactory.

It is the opinion of department authorities that the American farmer can very well afford, for several years to come, to raise as many horses as his means will permit. England, it is pointed out, has been drawing rather heavily upon the somewhat meager supply of Canada, and that drain is perhaps to continue during the period of the war. The result will be, it is said, a strong Canadian demand for the better grades of American horses. It is said that it will be useless for farmers to raise any but the better grades. The market for inferior stock will be in the future, as in the past, it is pointed out, rather slow and unsatisfactory.

UNIVERSITY AIM IS TO FIT MEN TO BE DIPLOMATS

Chancellor Brown of New York Would Start Department to Train Students for Work in U. S. Diplomatic Circles

NEW YORK—In his message to the council of New York University, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown asks for an endowment of $250,000 for the new department of international affairs. The aim is to fit Americans to serve as diplomats, both at home and abroad, as consuls and consular agents, and as advisors in affairs that concern other governments besides their own.

The course would probably include studies in consular work and method, in international law and policy, in the history of world diplomacy, good and bad; in the history of American diplomacy and events that created the need for that diplomacy, and incidents growing out of it. Relations with South and Central America, both diplomatic and commercial, are understood to have an advanced place in the plans.

"If we are to escape the recurrent war panic which fosters militarism we must cultivate, not peaceful sentiments only, but an understanding of those agencies and methods which are available for forestalling international complications and for bringing them to a rational solution when they arise. We must learn to appreciate the value of international good manners. We must become in some degree familiar with the history of diplomacy and of international relations generally, and must set our face in the direction of judicial determination of international differences.

"Have university teachers elsewhere trained the youth of a nation to put their faith in the sword? We must train the youth of this nation with equal thoroughness to put their faith in international righteousness."

MME. SCHWIMMER PLEADS FOR UNITED WORK FOR PEACE

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Austria-Hungary, representative of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, was guest of the Women's City Club at luncheon this noon, speaking on "Women in the Belligerent Countries," and continuing her pleas that the people of America unite to stop the war. Miss Mary Caroline Crawford presided.

Ford hall was crowded Sunday evening when Mme. Schwimmer spoke as representative of women of 16 countries, who are to assemble at The Hague next month to plead for the ending of hostilities.

Contributions to the Belgian relief fund now total $236,431.76. The Red Cross fund has increased to $112,691.30.

THE NEW ENGLAND FLOWER GARDEN

Guide to Blooms That Can Be Relied Upon Each Month Gives Light on Ways and Means—Colors More Effective When Massed—Obtaining Effects

As soon as the flower beds have been dug, the next thing to consider is the best plan for making full use of them during the season. It would appear to be easy to get packets of seeds of one's favorite flowers and to sow them where they are wanted. But a little thought shows that, easy as the sowing is, some method must be employed to insure the right arrangement of plants of different sizes, the right massing and harmonizing of colors and the succession throughout the flowering season, which does not finally end until October, of enough plants in flower to keep the garden constantly gay in every part.

The appearance of the usual favorites and the color of their blooms is assumed to be well known; but in order to provide an easy guide to the flowers that may be relied on for each month the writer has drawn up a table showing the approximate period of flowering of 50 of the more beautiful and easily grown garden flowers of this region and also indicating the month when the seeds must be sown or other operations carried out to insure their establishment. As regards the plan to be adopted it is impossible to do more than make a few proposals. Colors are more effective when massed together and may often be placed in the neighborhood of others that produce a pleasant contrast, such as scarlet Geraniums, near gray Ageratum. Sometimes a beautiful effect is obtained by devoting one border to a single color which may be maintained in different shades and changing masses all through the season. Blues and purples are safe colors for such a purpose, but some care must be exercised in choosing reds that will harmonize.

It is necessary in planning with the help of this table to understand why some of the species are stated to "flower next year." These comprise biennials and perennials which require many months of undisturbed growth and usually a winter's sleep before the flowers are produced. None of the plants here mentioned will flower before June unless sown in the previous year, but many gardeners prefer to buy fully established plants which will flower in a few weeks if put in the ground in the spring. Nurserymen prepare large numbers of plants each year to meet the following season's demands, and many of the species marked in the table as flowering next year in May can be had for this year if one cares to spend the money.

The obvious way to sow flower seeds would appear at first sight to be just scattering them over the flower beds where they are required, but there are only a few species that can be successfully raised in that way. It is recommended to start most flowers by sowing indoors in March or April, so that the delicate seedlings may be carefully tended until they are large enough to be exposed to the rougher conditions of the outdoor garden world. Most of them might indeed be sown out of doors when the weather becomes warm enough, but it is better to give them the month's or two months' start that sowing this month indoors provides.

Probably the easiest way to manage this is to take several shallow boxes about four inches deep, bore a number of holes in the bottom, cover them with a layer of broken crocks or coarse gravel to allow water to percolate, and fill in nearly up to the top with fine rich earth. The seeds then should be sown, keeping separate boxes or parts of boxes for each sort and carefully labeling them. This sometimes is done by placing in front of each patch the empty seed packet fixed in the cleft of a short stick. Fine earth must be scattered over the seeds, making a layer varying in thickness according to the size of the seed. Most seeds grow best if covered by about four times their thickness of earth. The boxes should be placed in a good light and occasionally turned around when the seedlings appear, so as to counteract the bending of the stalks towards the window.

The earth should be kept moist, preferably by watering with a fine spray, and must be carefully prevented from getting too dry or very wet. When the seedlings appear they will soon be too crowded and should then be transplanted with the greatest care to new boxes prepared in the same way as the first, placing them an inch or two apart so as to give them plenty of room to grow for a few weeks more. In this pricking out process, as it is called, the little roots must remain in their sheath of earth grains, for they are the food which the seedlings are enjoying at the moment. The best way to effect the transplanting is to take the seedlings in little clumps and to separate them without pulling, transferring them one by one to the new box. A hole should be made with a pointed stick and the first one let down into it without bending its root, which should be all below the level of the soil. While still holding the seedling in place the stick should be run equally deep into the earth an inch or two off and pressed towards the first seedling so as to close up the first hole evenly from top to bottom. It is important that the soil should be firmly pressed round the rootlets at the bottom as well as the top. Another seedling is put into the new hole and the process repeated until as many plants are set out as occasion demands.

There is one species, a very important one, the sweet pea, which should be sown as soon as ever the ground is ready, and that is usually in this month. The seeds are large and the shoots will be strong, so that all that has to be done is to select the place and push the seeds about 5 inches into the soil of the flower bed and 2 or 3 inches apart. Much of the success of Sweet Peas depends upon the strength of the root system, and that is why they should be planted in a bed with at least two feet of good soil and why they should be planted as early as possible, so that the underground part may have the undivided attention of the plants while the wintry weather keeps the above ground part in check.

A TABLE OF THE MONTHS OF FLOWERING OF 50 SPECIES EASILY GROWN IN NEW ENGLAND AND AN INDICATION WHEN THEY SHOULD BE SOWN OR PLANTED

Names of flowers	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Ageratum	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Alyssum		Sow in beds			Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Anemone japonica		Sow indoors	Plant out					Flower next year
Anemone apennina		Sow indoors	Plant out	Flower next year				
Aster	Sow indoors		Plant out			Flower	Flower	Flower
Candytuft		Sow in beds			Flower	Flower		
Canna			Plant bulbs		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Chionodoxa	Flower next year						Plant bulbs	
Chrysanthemum			Plant cuttings					Flower
Columbine		Sow indoors	Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year			
Cornflower		Sow in beds		Flower	Flower			
Cosmos	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Crocus	Flower next year	Flower next year						Plant bulbs
Daffodil		Flower next year	Flower next year				Plant bulbs	
Dahlia	Sow indoors		Plant out	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Delphinium (annual)	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Foxglove		Sow in beds		Flower next year	Flower next year			
Geranium			Plant cuttings	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	
Gladiolus		Plant bulbs			Flower			
Helenium autumnale		Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower next year	Flower next year	
Hollyhock		Sow in beds			Flower next year	Flower next year		
Lavatera			Sow in beds		Flower	Flower	Flower	
Love-in-a-mist		Sow in beds			Flower	Flower	Flower	
Lupine		Sow in beds	Flower next year	Flower next year				
Mignonette		Sow in beds		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Morning glory		Sow indoors	Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	
Nasturtium			Sow in beds		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Nicotiana	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	
Peony			Flower next year	Flower next year			Plant cuttings	
Pansy			Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year	Sow in beds	Plant out	
Pentstemon grandiflorum	Sow indoors	Plant out	Flower next year					
Petunia		Sow indoors	Plant out	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	
Phlox (perennial)	Sow indoors		Plant out	Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year
Phlox Drummondii	Sow indoors		Plant out	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	
Poppy (annual)		Sow in beds		Flower	Flower	Flower		
Roses (hardy)	Plant next year			Flower next year			Prepare beds	
Salpiglossis	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	
Salvia (red)	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Saxifraga pyramidalis	Sow indoors	Plant out	Flower next year					
Scilla	Flower next year	Flower next year						Plant bulbs
Snapdragon	Sow indoors		Plant out	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Snowdrop	Flower next year	Flower next year	Flower next year					Plant bulbs
Stock	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Sunflower			Sow in beds			Flower	Flower	
Sweet Pea	Sow in beds			Flower	Flower	Flower		
Sweet William		Sow in beds		Flower next year	Flower next year			
Tulip		Flower next year	Flower next year					Plant bulbs
Verbena	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower
Wallflower		Sow in beds	Flower next year					
Zinnia	Sow indoors		Plant out		Flower	Flower	Flower	Flower

LOWELL Y. W. C. A. IS LOSER IN GAME WITH RADCLIFFE

Lowell Y. W. C. A. basketball team lost to the Radcliffe varsity team Saturday at Radcliffe, 57-18. The score, however, does not do credit to the good team work of the visitors.

The lineups: Lowell, forwards, Gertrude Libbey, Frances Leggat; guards, Esther Geddes, Mary Clinn; centers, Gladys Pendexter, Frances La Flamme; Radcliffe, forwards, Beatrice Jones '18, Rosamond Eliot '17 (Margaret Woodward '16); guards, Rachel Lewis '15 (Madeline Brewer '16), Helen Beveridge '16 (Katherine Ham '18); centers, Bessie Rudd '17, Mollie Putnam '16 (Madeline Ellis '15).

Summary—Goals from the floor, Gertrude Libbey 7, Frances Leggat 1, Rosamond Eliot 7, Beatrice Jones 10, Margaret Woodward 9; goals from fouls, Frances Leggat 2, Rosamond Eliot 1, Beatrice Jones 3, Margaret Woodward 1; score-keepers, Doris Messer, Charlotte Bruner '17; linesmen, Gertrude Bachman, Neda Freeman, Ethel du Pont '17, Ruth Merrill '15; time-keeper, Frances Burlingame '18; referees, Miss Eva Washburn of Lowell, and Miss Kate Wallace of Radcliffe.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY NOMINATIONS MADE

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will hold its nineteenth annual meeting on the afternoon of March 29. The nominating committee has made the following nominations: For governor, Lew C. Hill; for deputy governor, the Rev. Frederick B. Allen; for secretary, George E. Bowman; treasurer, Alvin P. Johnson; historian, Mrs. Charles F. White; for captain, Frederick Foster; for elder, Dr. Edwin A. Daniels the Rev. Ernest M. Paddock.

ITALY TAKING THE LEAD IN TOMATO RAISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The tomato is a native of South America, on the Peruvian side of the continent, but it has remained for Italy to teach the people not only there, but also in the United States, how best to raise and preserve it. The noteworthy announcement is made in recent official despatches that the canned tomatoes of Italy have practically crowded the American varieties out of the markets of England and have made startling gains in the markets of the United States. It has long been the boast of the canners of this country that they were in position to give instructions to all the rest of the world in the matter of putting up tomatoes, but the official reports do not now indorse that attitude.

According to reliable statistics, the area planted in tomatoes in Italy is about 22,000 acres, producing about 385,000 tons a year. The exports to the United States last year reached the total of 20,000,000 pounds of canned tomatoes and tomato sauce, and something like 8,000,000 pounds go to South America. The total value of the Italian crop is about $6,000,000 a year. The skins and seeds that were formerly wasted are now utilized by the Italians, the former as stock food and the latter as a source of oil. The crude oil is suitable for soap making and for lamps, and the refined oil is said to be edible.

It is said that the Italians put up canned tomatoes chiefly for the export trade, themselves preferring their tomatoes in the form of sauce or paste, which is nothing more than boiled down tomato pulp, minus the skins and seeds. The sauce is put up in cans and the Italians use it in a variety of ways.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Seattle Purpose

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER—The Seattle spirit is the spirit of abnegation and the sinking of selfish purpose for the well-being of the whole community. Seattle has long been noted for this quality, but of late years we have allowed suspicion and self-interest to invade our councils, impairing in some measure the old helpful spirit. Progress has come to us, but it was the progress of a citizenship confused and disturbed by wrangling over nonessentials. . . . The future progress of Seattle depends upon the common prosperity of all of its people. We cannot progress half prosperous and half impoverished. What is good for Seattle is good for every one of its citizens, and there should be common support of those projects and plans that will contribute to the city's advancement. These principles should be self-evident. That any body of men should deliberately conspire to work against the welfare of their fellow-citizens is, of course, absurd and unworthy of serious consideration. Seattle needs, and must have the cooperation and active interest of every intelligent citizen. We should invite earnestly the return of the old spirit of energy and courage and confidence.

Engineer Corps' Worth

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL—The next time a federal judge is called on to choose a receiver for a railroad, why shouldn't he take an army officer from the engineer corps? . . . There are scores, not, perhaps, as highly dowered as the builder of Panama, but amply equipped for any problem which the reconstruction of any railroad is likely to set. A man could not absorb the teachings of four years at West Point without developing conscience and devotion to duty.

The Circus Tax

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Before the legislature of Vermont is a measure which merits the endorsement of every boy in the United States. It aims to relieve boydom of the Green Mountain state of a handicap which has long hampered its natural development. The bill in question proposes to reduce the license on circuses which enter the state in pursuit of business. The present tax is $1000, which is declared to be practically prohibitive. In addition, each town where the big canvas is spread levies its own tax, running from $25 into the hundreds. . . . Vermont needs circuses. The legislature is on the right track.

Passenger Service Decision

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The decision handed down by the United States supreme court the other day in the West Virginia two-cent-a-mile passenger rate case is of great interest to American railroads. . . . The decision holds that common carriers can not be compelled to transport passengers at any rate that is not compensatory, simply because the operation of the road as a whole is profitable. In other words, passenger service may be considered by itself as to whether it pays a reasonable profit, or whether it pays little or none. This is a ruling of great importance. . . . The decision opens the way for a more equitable adjustment of the rate question in many districts. . . . There will be little objection to paying the carriers a fair profit, if a slight increase in rates brings to the passenger what he has a right to expect in the way of improved facilities.

TEXAS COUNTY SOIL VARIED

ABILENE, Tex.—A complete soil survey of Taylor county is just being completed by the United States government, according to the Dallas News. The engineers in charge of the survey state that it has been the most interesting survey they have undertaken in some time, as they have found to date 53 varieties of soil.

BUFFALO PLANS TO HAVE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Gibbs Bill Would Provide for Body of Seven Who Would Control Work of Superintendent Appointed by Them

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Interest in Buffalo common schools is intense at present; a radical change in administration is being undertaken.

Buffalo has never had a board of education, but for 20 years a board of school examiners has existed for the sole purpose of examining applicants for positions as teachers.

Next January the commission form of government will begin operating affairs of the city, including the education department. By many experts the provisions for the schools under the new charter are considered weak; consequently, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, assistant commissioner of education for the state of New York, drew up a bill which was recently introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Gibbs. This bill, which applies to all cities in New York state having a population of at least 400,000, but less than 1,000,000, has aroused great interest in Buffalo.

The Gibbs bill provides for an unpaid board of education to consist of seven members appointed by the mayor. This board would appoint the superintendent, whose work would be largely under the control of the board. All matters pertaining to the administration of schools would be in charge of the board and the superintendent. The power is at present shared by the superintendent and the board of aldermen and councilmen.

Dr. Henry P. Emerson, the present superintendent, has raised the schools of the city to a high rank. He has declared himself in accord with the bill, as have many of the sponsors of the commission charter.

Prominent in support of the bill is the Public School League, Mrs. Bryant B. Glenny, president. The league is composed of Buffalo's public-spirited citizens of prominence in varied activities, creeds and educational fields. After a detailed study of the systems of schools of the leading cities of the United States, the league has indorsed the Gibbs bill and is laboring for its adoption.

Opposition to the bill comes from the health department and the Teachers Educational League, Miss Helen O'Connor, president. Other large organizations of teachers have waived judgment until Dr. Finegan discussed the measures with the teachers of Buffalo recently.

TWO REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES TALK

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing and former Congressman Samuel W. McCall, the two candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, and Councilor Guy A. Ham and former Councilor Alexander McGregor, candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, were among the speakers at the banquet of the Swedish-American Club at the Bancroft hotel, Worcester, Saturday evening.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing commended the method of raising campaign funds proposed by Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the Republican state committee. Small contributions are to be sought from many rather than large gifts from a few. The latter method, said Mr. Cushing, had resulted in the past in giving the few an unproportionate share in the management of the party.

Mr. McCall criticized the trade commission law, which he said was aimed at the rank and file of business and not at public service corporations alone.

CAPTAIN'S CASE TO BE REVIVED

Judge M. F. Farrell, of Somerville police court will preside tomorrow morning during a hearing held upon the petition of former Capt. Robert R. Perry of the Somerville police department, for a review of his case, he having been placed upon the retired list against his wish. This hearing follows a decision of the supreme court that the captain was entitled to the review.

Edward P. Fitzgerald will be attorney for Captain Perry and City Solicitor Frank W. Kaan will represent the city of Somerville. The case has attracted attention throughout the state. Mayor Cliff, who retired Captain Perry, will be a witness, while Captain Perry will testify in his behalf.

WOMEN HEAR TALK ON HOUSING GIRLS

Leading settlement workers addressed a meeting of the Women's City Club in the assembly room of the Boston Teachers Club, this morning at 11 o'clock on the subject of "Housing the Girl Away from Home." Among the speakers who have done much toward this work were Dr. George Perin, Miss Bertha Hazard of Hemenway House; Miss Sarah E. Gardner, Brooke House; Miss Lorraine Willets of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Katherine Osborne of the Students Club.

PEACE PARTY TO MEET

Mme. Aino Malmberg of Finland will speak on "Big Wars and Little N[illegible] at the conference under the dir[illegible] the Women's Peace Pa[illegible] morning at Pil[illegible] Speak[illegible]

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N. Y. EFFICIENCY BOARD REVEALS ECONOMY WAYS

State Commission in Its Reports Tells Many Avenues in Which Economy Can Be Achieved Without Impairment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The Senate finance committee appointed some time ago to study the situation of the state departments in so far as their efficiency is concerned has reported that it finds there are many ways in which proper economy may be achieved without in the least impairing the work of the departments, and its investigation of the state payroll has brought forth tacit recommendation that a general retrenchment in the number of salaried employees be put in force.

In making its investigation the committee did not include the judiciary, the health officer of the port of New York, the charitable institutions, the national guard, or the workmen's compensation commission on the ground that reports from some of the activities would be hard to obtain, and in others operation had proceeded so short a time as to make comparisons valueless.

In summarizing its report the committee concluded thus: that the state payroll had increased from $4,510,513 in 1906 to $5,973,492 in 1910 and to $9,284,756 in 1914-15. The increase up to 1910 was 32 per cent over 1906, while the present day increase over 1910 is 55 per cent, the total increase since 1906 being over 195 per cent. It is also shown that from 1906 to 1914 the payroll has constituted roughly 17 per cent of the state appropriation and that in the last year it has leaped forward to 23 per cent of the whole budget.

"This," says the report, "showing conclusively that no matter what claims the administration responsible for state financing and operation may set forth for economy, those who were responsible for the appropriations of last year were not effecting that economy in the salary lists of the state. While it is undoubtedly true that a fair share of the increase is due to the entry of the state into new fields of activity never hitherto touched upon, it nevertheless cannot account for all the increase, for these increases are by no means confined to the departments where these new activities centered, and upon which the burden of added work has been placed."

That Governor Whitman is determined upon a definite policy of retrenchment in useless labor charges is known definitely, for he has so stated, but that he purposes to economize at the expense of efficiency he denies absolutely, for in a personal statement issued within a few hours of this writing he said emphatically that he was on the lookout for first-class men to fill positions in the service of the state, and that he was not particularly concerned with the political color with which they were dyed. It is stated here that no inconsiderable portion of the large deficit the state faces is due to the prolific scattering of berths in the state service, and the policy of the present administration is to get rid of much useless and unprofitable service, and duplication of work that is now apparent in the report of the finance committee.

PAGEANT TO MARK PEACE CENTENARY IN LEXINGTON

Fund Pledged for Historical Event June 21-23 — Decide Details at Meeting April 7

LEXINGTON, Mass.—In commemoration of 100 years of peace between England and the United States a historic pageant will be given in Lexington, June 21, 22, 23, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross organization, for European relief work.

At a meeting of representative citizens Saturday evening the Lexington Pageant Association was formed and the following officers chosen; Alonzo E. Locke, former president of the Lexington Historical Society, president; George E. Briggs, president of the Lexington Business Men's Association, vice-president; and Edwin P. Worthern, treasurer of the Lexington Savings Bank, treasurer.

Twenty citizens have pledged $5000 to support the project and J. Willard Hayden, Jr., arranger of the pageant, will act as master.

Details will be completed at a public meeting to be held in the town hall Wednesday evening, April 7, when the principal speakers will be Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington; George Pierce Baker, drama professor at Harvard; and Miss Marie Mayer of Oberammergau.

FATHERS' AND SONS' DINNER AT Y. M. C. A.

A "A fathers' and sons" dinner is to be held at the Somerville Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening, the first of its kind to be served by the local boys' division of the association. These dinners have been a large feature in the associations at Cleveland, Chicago, Seattle and other leading cities and, it is felt, have resulted in a better relationship and more sympathetic understanding between boys and their fathers.

All fathers and sons are welcome, whether affiliated with the association or not. Charles C. Clark, superintendent of schools, will be toastmaster, and President Charles L. Stevens will extend welcome. There will be orchestral music.

NORTHAMPTON GIVES PHI BETA KAPPA LIST

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The list of members elected to the Phi Beta Kappa at Smith College is: Mildred Brewer of Beverley, Mary Anne Cornelius of Boston, Esther Eliot of New Haven, Mildred Foster of Bridgeport, Madge Hovey of Winchester, Mildred Hutchinson of Lynnfield Center, Laila Moses of Northampton, Dorothy Stanton of Pittsfield, Gertrude Stockder of Meriden, Conn.; Dorothy Thayer of Portsmouth, N. H.; Marion Walker of Northampton, Helen Washburn of Foxcroft, Me.; Alice Welles of Hartford.

NATIONAL DEFENSE DEBATE

"Our National Defense," will be debated on by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, Mass., and William I. Hull, professor of history and international relations at Swarthmore College, at the fourth season dinner of the Economic Club of Boston, to take place at the Boston City Club on Monday, March 29, at 6 p. m. William H. Lincoln, president of the club, will preside.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Forty workers of Dorchester house are to be entertained at the house tonight at supper. Plans are being pushed forward for making Dorchester "movie days," April 7 and 8, a financial success. On these days afternoon performances will be given at six motion picture places in Dorchester for the benefit of Dorchester house. The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Mrs. W. H. L. Odell (chairman), Miss Harriet Dodge, Mrs. Augustus S. Nye, Mrs. Frank F. Hill and Frederick H. Mills.

Tomorrow afternoon at the open house social for mothers at Ruggles street neighborhood house Mrs. William Eastwood will give a talk on "Gardening." Last Friday night the Roxbury Women's Equal Suffrage League met at the house to hear an address by Richard Conant of the Massachusetts child labor commission.

A feature of the vaudeville program to be presented tomorrow afternoon at the Toy theater as the Women's Auxiliary annual benefit for Robert Gould Shaw house will be an exhibition of esthetic dancing by two girls from the house. Pantomime and exhibitions of modern dancing are also included in the program.

Camp Fund Raised

Social Service house reports that the money needed for the rent of the summer camp has already been raised by entertainments given by house clubs. The last to be given was the play, "The Bishop's Candlestick," presented last Wednesday night by the Young Men's Club and brought in proceeds amounting to about $75. This is the first year the members of the house have taken the responsibility of raising the money for the camp rent, and there is general satisfaction with the speedy results of their action.

Plans are under way at South End music school for a fair by the Parents Association afternoon and evening of April 16 for the benefit of the school. The senior orchestra is rehearsing for a concert April 20. A great deal of interest is being shown in the exhibition at the school of medici prints, colored prints and etchings lent by art lovers, and the collection of pottery lent by Lincoln house. A reception was given last Saturday night by the residents to teachers and friends.

A joint meeting of the South End house council and representatives of organizations affiliated with the South End house will be held tonight at 20 Union Park. On Thursday night at South Bay Union one of the girls' clubs will repeat the play, "Queen Esther."

Denison house is conducting a morning work room for some of the unemployed women of the neighborhood, who are given assignments of practical sewing. The articles are offered for sale.

Representatives from some of the boys' clubs of the Frances E. Willard settlement are to take part Thursday afternoon in the program of the Suffolk county W. C. T. U. convention.

Entertain Women's Clubs

Tomorrow night the women's clubs of the neighborhood houses of Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain are to be entertained at the Roxbury neighborhood house. The same night the Federation of Girls' Clubs will hold a banquet at the house. Thursday night a group from the Church of the New Jerusalem will entertain the women's clubs.

Folk songs are being taught at the Boston music school settlement as one means of interesting the parents in the children's work. Weekly examinations are being conducted by Felix Fox for the purpose of standardizing the teaching. Rehearsals are on for a Toy symphony concert to be given this spring.

A program of Irish stories and dances was presented at Cottage Place neighborhood house last Friday night for the entertainment of the boys.

The work of the North End Union and the children's house was described last night at the Dorchester Unitarian church by Francis Malgeri and Miss Mary P. Ingalls. The house glee club sang.

Under the direction of Miss Virginia Peraud of Emerson College the Excelsior Club of the Civic Service house will give a play at North Bennet street hall Friday night. Last night at the house an address on "Short Cuts to Business Success" was followed by discussion from the club by members of the various clubs.

Tomorrow afternoon at Lincoln house the Sewing Circle League will give a concert for the Italian Club. Thursday night is reserved for basketball by the teams of the house.

An address on "Patriotism" will be given Wednesday night by Frank Sinatrio at the Elizabeth Peabody house. The Lotus Club will have a party the same night.

The Italian concert for older people given at House of Good Will last night was very well attended.

COMMERCE BOARD POINTS TO PROFITS OF THE MIDDLEMAN

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today ruled on the Eastern Fruit Growers Association's complaint that the Baltimore & Ohio's and other railroads' carload apple rates from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and southern Pennsylvania were unreasonable compared with New York and New England rates. The commission decided against the complaint, but in its ruling appeared this paragraph:

"The testimony of the secretary of the Eastern Fruit Growers Association is significant. He stated that, while the price of apples to the consumers has steadily increased, the increase has not gone to the growers; but the product passes through four or five middlemen, each of whom takes a profit; and that a serious problem before the association is the more economical and profitable distribution and marketing of its product."

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STOCKTON'S General Department Store. Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments, Dry Goods, Notions, Men's Clothing, Shoes.

WATT SHIPP CO., 221 Commercial St.—Automobile Accessories, Gasoline, Bicycles and Umbrella Repairing.

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DEPARTMENT STORE
Exclusive agents for
World famous Hartman Trunks.
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LAUNDRY—CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY. Tel. East 2299. Shirts. Nicely Hand Laundered.

THE GIFT SHOP
1324 Fourth Ave. (White Bldg.), Seattle
DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK
Stamping—Designing—Materials
Infants' Wear a Specialty
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SPOKANE, WASH.

FURRIER—BODENECK & JACOBS
Largest Stock of the Northwest
Remodeling and Repairing of Furs
830 Riverside Ave., opp. postoffice

GROCERIES—BUSY BEE MERCANTILE CO. — "THE QUALITY GROCERS" — Our own kitchen for bakery and delicatessen products. Meat and sausage department under expert supervision. Green produce fresh daily. First-class delivery everywhere. 714 and 716 Main Ave. Phones: Main 530 and A 2646.

GROCERY—KING'S GROCERY
Superior Goods, Service and Delivery.
Call Max. 1439 or A 2257. 01427 Monroe.

MIES—Maker of Fine Garments for Men. TAILOR—Dress garments a specialty. 221 Old National Bank.

PRINTING—UNION PRINTING CO., E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine job printing. Tel. Main 2262 and A 1532. 414 1st Ave.

SAMPSON'S FEATHER WORKS. Plumes cleaned, dyed, remodeled. Paradise cleaned, rebranched. Mail orders. Phone Main 3258. 524 Kuhn Block.

PACIFIC COAST

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THE CRESCENT STORE, for men, operated with careful regard to style, quality and service. Corner Main and Wall Sts.

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DEPARTMENT STORE—A. M. JENSEN CO. Dry Goods, Shoes, Wearing Apparel. Cor. 2d and Alder Sts.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
Mail Orders Solicited
When we say "It's Perfect," It's Perfect.
K. FALKENBERG, 42 E. Main St.

FURNITURE, Rugs, Linoleums, Stoves & Ranges. Complete house furnishers. Empire Furniture Co. (M. Youdovitch, Prop.)

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Walla Walla's Largest and Best Store.
Main, at Third, Walla Walla, Wash.

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Pictures, Frames, Art Goods.
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ARNOLD ROSS, successor to H. Ross & Sons, Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties. 221 W. Second St.

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J. J. HASSELL, C. P. A.,
845 Title Insurance Bldg.

AUTO ACCESSORIES, Tires, Prest-O-Lite Service, Vulcanizing. E. D. FOSTER, 4223 Vermont Ave.; Home 269247.

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648 South Broadway.
328 South Broadway.

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Los Angeles

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CONFECTIONERY AND LUNCHEON
THE POPPY
444 S. Broadway, Parmalee-Dohrmann Bldg

CLEANERS AND DYERS—PARIS DYE WORKS, French Dry Cleaners. Twenty-eighth and San Pedro Streets. Phones: Home 10673, Sunset South 6241. Work and Service the Best.

CURTAIN CLEANING—Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1577 W. Washington St. Both phones: Home 23136, West 1375.

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CARL NELSON, SHOE REPAIRING.
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"Courteous Always"
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"Sells for Less."
631-3-5 S. Spring. Pico and Normandie

HOSIERY—FIBRE SILK
Write for catalog.
EDNA M. KINNEY, 502 Laughlin Bldg.

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A-3444. C. S. VAN BRUNDT. Main 3637.
Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., 626 S. Spring.

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KINDERGARTEN and Boarding School. 4000 Pasadena Ave. Home 31636.
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Jos. A. Orr, Mgr.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—GEO. H. SHIMMIN, 218 West Third St. High-grade Goods at moderate prices.

MEN'S CLOTHING — CHESTERFIELD CLOTHES satisfy every demand of good dressers. Webb-Fisher Co., 320 S. Spring

MILLINERY — CHAPPELL-COUGHLAN CO., Importers of Fine Hats and Novelties. 506 South Broadway.

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LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES.
A-1999—Main 5463. 241-43 So. Broadway

MILLINERY—MODE MILLINERY
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MISS E. KUNTZ. Phone West 917

MILLINERY—TRUITT. Exclusive styles; moderately priced Opposite Alexandria. 219 W. Fifth st. F 3605.

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Women's and Children's Garments
at moderate prices.

PORTRAITS—HEMENWAY
710 Auditorium Bldg.
Broadway 3839. Home A-1323.

PRINTING—BIRELEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson—C. E. Bireley. A-1671. 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

PRINTING — BOLTON PRINTING CO. F-6921—204 E. Fourth St.—Main 5213
Rush Orders a Specialty.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS—Laird Stenographic Co., 600 Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg. FANNIE C. LAIRD. INA EVERSHED. Home A-1637. Bdy. 3575. Notary Public.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union Oil Bldg. A-5737. Mn. 1175.

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Will note that
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From Merchants in
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Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Shops of Quality Advertising from
Central and Western U. S.
Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

PACIFIC COAST

LOS ANGELES (Cont.)

SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY.
BEST IN FOOTWEAR AND HOSE.
A-5074. 258 South Broadway. Main 3101

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
612 S. Broadway (next Story Bldg.)
359 S. Spring (cor.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

For several weeks past the totals have exceeded the figures of the same period in previous years, but last week was almost a repetition of the same week in 1914 excepting that 1915 required nearly $1,000,000 more money to complete the deals. Last Monday, March 15, was the busiest day, when 113 transactions were recorded, and 71 mortgages appropriated nearly $1,000,000.

All statistics encourage the belief that the year of 1915 will make many new records in business, and real estate seems to be taking the initiative and the lead.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending March 20, 1915:

	Transactions	mtgs	Amount of mtgs
March 15	113	71	$938,011
March 16	71	37	905,350
March 17	70	32	87,005
March 18	73	36	111,380
March 19	72	43	212,617
March 20	27	13	54,925
Totals	426	232	$2,309,288
Same week 1914	426	231	1,305,393
Same week 1913	517	221	1,215,537
Week March 13, 1915	570	335	1,787,350

AMONG THE BUYERS

Papers have gone on record transferring from the estate of Michael Reardon to Martin J. Hannon a lot of land on Charlotte street, Dorchester, near Blue Hill avenue, containing 6553 square feet, assessed on the basis of $2300 for the parcel. John C. Kiley was the broker.

The Cattle Fair Hotel Company of Brighton has sold to Catherine V. Legee, 8916 square feet of land fronting on Leicester street near Washington street, assessed for $2300.

Another land sale in Brighton was made by Catherine C. Allen, the owner of 4762 square feet on Atkins near Hunnewell streets, valued at $400. James F. Crowley is the buyer.

A small sale in Roxbury involves the property of Caroline F. Herman et al at No. 12 Circuit street, near Walnut avenue, consisting of a 1½-story frame dwelling with basement and 3720 square feet of land. All carrying an assessment of $2700, $1300 of which is the value of the land. Harold F. Simpson is the new owner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Homestead st., 131, ward 21; Commonwealth Construction Co., Dykeman & Murray; brick tenements.
New st., 4, ward 2; Boston Storage Co., Monks & Johnson; brick mfg. and storage.
Sidley rd., 17, ward 23; Nicholas J. Murphy, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Fairview st., 34, ward 24; Gavin Semple, A. O. Dion; frame dwelling.
Summer st., 100, ward 7; Slocum estate; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 1023, ward 9; H. Mahler; alter store and offices.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Frank A. Casertano to Maria Casertano, Camden pl.; q.; $1.
Helena T. Tortorella et al. to Frank Tortorella, Oneida st., Genesee st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

Caroline S. Herman et al. to Harold F. Simpson, Circuit st.; q.; $1.
Sarah J. MacCormack to Rebecca E. Granger, Rockville pk.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Charlotte C. Taft to Francis A. Cunningham, Bicknell st.; s.; $1.
Agnes A. Wilber to Lemuel R. McCurday et ux., Wendover st.; q.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Edward E. Adams to John G. Brackett, Denton ter.; q.; $1.
John G. Brackett to Elizabeth M. Adams, Denton ter.; q.; $1.
Mary Callahan et al to Mary E. Hughes, Walworth st.; d.; $1.
Franklin R. Wing to Isaac Harris, Pond and Orchard st.; q.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Cattle Fair Hotel to Frank I. Cobb, Oxford st.; q.; $1.
Frank I. Cobb est. to Peter H. Kane, Oxford st.; d.; $1.

WESTERN COTTON RATE GAIN DEFENDED

CHICAGO — Under cross-examination by George S. Maxwell of Dallas, Tex., manager of the traffic department of the Dallas freight bureau, at the western freight hearing Saturday, S. H. Johnson, assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island railroad admitted that Dallas manufacturers had not been consulted as to the effect the cotton rate increase would have on their business. He said, however, that the railroad company had considered the manufacturers too much; otherwise the rates would be much higher.

DIPLOMATIC MOVES IN THE FAR EAST DENIED

WASHINGTON—At the British embassy Saturday this statement was issued:

"The British embassy learns that there is no truth in a report emanating from Peking that the British and Russian ambassadors at Tokio have made joint representations to Japan on the subject of China, or that the British and United States governments are in consultation with a similar object."

JITNEY BUS CONVENTION CALLED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A national convention of owners and operators of 5-cent motor buses will be held in Kansas City May 4, 5 and 6, says the Star. That announcement was made recently by E. K. Carnes, traffic manager of the Kansas City Jitney Association. Representatives of motor traffic organizations from all parts of the country will be asked to attend.

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SIX U. S. SHIPS FOR INSTRUCTION WORK PROPOSED

(Continued from page one)

new spars with yard arms stepped and sails bent in place, and other slight changes made to make the craft ideal for schoolship instruction.

The regular naval equipment provided when the gunboats were built would be held in storage at the nearest navy yard. When any national need developed it would take not longer than two weeks or so to whip out the spars, mount the guns and other naval equipment and make the gunboat ready for service.

The navy department thus would have at its command at any time six gunboats maintained in a high state of efficiency. And this would be without any cost for maintenance to the federal government. Vessels of this type, Captain Atwater points out, would be of inestimable value in making expeditions along the coast and up rivers with little depth of water where the larger draft cruisers and battleships are of no avail.

Each of the gunboats proposed would carry a naval crew of about 225 men. While the schoolship Ranger, furnished to Massachusetts by the navy department, has a tonnage of about 1290 tons, the proposed new type of gunboat would be of 1500 to 1600 tons displacement.

Schoolship Gunboats

It is Captain Atwater's plan to designate the new type of vessels as schoolship gunboats. Until such time as the several states could arrange for nautical schools the gunboats would be of service in the navy. Captain Atwater believes six vessels of this type would readily be utilized as schoolships. Requests for information about the Massachusetts school have been made to the commissioners by states on the Pacific coast as well as on the Atlantic.

The new plan advanced by Captain Atwater is favored by the Massachusetts Nautical school commissioners. Captain Atwater also laid his proposals before Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffman when the latter was commandant at the Charlestown navy yard. Admiral Coffman viewed the plan as practicable, says Captain Atwater.

At the present time Massachusetts and New York are the only states affording nautical schools. Both of these schools are handicapped for want of proper vessels. The New York school has outgrown the old gunboat Newport and is now negotiating for a larger craft. The Hartford, a vessel of civil war fame, is being considered.

Graduation exercises aboard the Ranger will be held April 1 at 2:30 p. m. There will be addresses by members of the nautical commission and the presentation of diplomas. Final examinations will be held next week. Immediately after the vessel will be taken to the Charlestown navy yard to be drydocked and overhauled for its summer cruise. In the meantime entrance examinations will be held April 10 at the navy yard.

Late in the spring the preliminary cruise about Massachusetts bay will be held. The craft probably will call at Provincetown and other nearby ports. A tentative itinerary of the long summer's cruise has been submitted by Captain Atwater to the nautical school commissioners. While final approval of the trip has not been given Captain Atwater says that in no instance will the Ranger call at any port of the belligerent nations. This means that there will be no transatlantic trip this year as has been the custom.

LOWER FIGURE ON DEFICIT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on finance, declared that reports of the deficit for the current fiscal year had been greatly exaggerated. While the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts show for March 15 a deficit of $65,000,000, as against a deficit of only $24,000,000 on the same day last year, he thinks receipts from the war tax and income tax, which are largest toward the end of the fiscal year, will reduce the total deficit for the year to about $25,000,000, outside expenditures for the Panama canal.

Mr. Simmons admits that receipts from all sources have fallen short of the estimates made at the beginning of the year. This decline he does not attribute in any way to the workings of the Democratic tariff, but to general falling off in business on account of the war.

FUND FOR FRENCH RELIEF

Contributions aggregating $500 for the relief of French soldiers and sailors received by the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati have been forwarded to the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, at Washington, according to an announcement made today by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes 2d.

CANCELED STAMP EAGLE SHOWN

CENTRALIA, Wash. — Mrs. Sarah Erickson of Grand Mound sent to the San Francisco fair an American eagle and shield, made of canceled postage stamps. The emblem is three feet by two feet and is the result of nearly a year's work, says the Portland Oregonian.

CUNARDER SAILS WITH GUNS

NEW YORK—The Cunard liner Orduna left for Liverpool via Halifax Saturday with two big guns, consigned to the British government, lashed to her forward deck. At Halifax the Orduna will take aboard a party of reservists from St. Johns.

SHIPPING NEWS

Four trips of fresh groundfish arrived at the South Boston fish pier this afternoon. Four schooners brought 85,200 pounds into the market as follows: Schrs Valerie 50,200 pounds, Delphine Cabral 20,500, Buema 14,300 and Olivia Sears 300-pounds.

Firm prices prevail again today at the fish pier, South Boston. Several vessels arrived with fresh fish, but most of them had small trips. Scarcity continues. Arrivals: Str Breaker, 33,000 pounds; schrs Waltham, 15,200; Sadie M Nunan, 17,800; Elizabeth W Nunan, 22,000; Angeline C Nunan, 32,100; Adeline, 9800; Harriett, 7700; Russell, 12,000; Manomet, 8200; Laura Enos, 700; Marina, 700; Mabelle Leavitt, 5000 flounders, and Mascot, 7000 flounders and 500 quahaugs. The Breaker also had 3000 soles and 6000 scrod. Wholesale prices: Haddock, $6.75 per hundredweight; steak cod, $8.75; market cod, $4.75; pollock, $4.50; large hake, $8.25; medium hake, $5.25, and cusk, $4.50.

Two trips of fresh fish were landed at T wharf today, and wholesale prices were about those at the South Boston fish pier. Arrivals: Schooner Mary T. Fallon 15,500 pounds, and Flavilla 4800.

Success of gill netters out of Gloucester is expected to cause many skippers to refit for that branch of fishing, after withdrawing from it when receipts fell off some time ago. Reports from Gloucester show 60,000 pounds fresh fish taken from gill netters during Saturday and Sunday, and on the market today. This is the largest amount from that type of boat in many weeks. Considerable portions of the receipts were haddock. No other vessels were reported there today.

At South Boston today the steamer Amoloco, Captain Keene, is discharging 800,000 gallons of bulk molasses brought from Port Jobos, Porto Rico. The voyage was made in eight days.

Coming from Glasgow the Allan liner Pretorian is due here Wednesday or Thursday with 23 cabin and 13 steerage passengers. The vessel left the British Isles March 13. The return trip will be April 11.

Cunard liner Etonian, Captain Davies, is today in port unloading freight brought from Liverpool. It arrived Sunday, and will take on cargo at East Boston for the return voyage.

Reporting the bellbuoy in the broken part of Pollock Rip missing Captain Bond brought the steamer Ontario into port today form Baltimore. About 40 miles north of the bellbuoy's charted position Captain Bond reports sighting a drifting bellbuoy which is believed to be the missing one. It was drifting northwest ½ west and was nine miles from Peaked Hill bars gas buoy.

Frank Paimer Sibley was a saloon passenger on the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, which arrived today from Port Limon and Havana. Mr. Sibley made an extended tour through Cuba and plans to make another trip soon. The only other passenger was Mrs. Lula Walbridge of Boston, who has been visiting her husband's plantation at the Isle of Pines. Captain Terfry reported ideal conditions from Cuba. The steamer brought in a cargo of fruit and general merchandise, including 34,000 stems of bananas, 70 boxes of oranges and 54 boxes of grapefruit. Work of discharging began as soon as the lines were made fast and will be rushed in order to prepare the vessel for the big outward cargo as soon as possible. Most of the outward shipments are already at the terminal.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Limon, Trefry, Port Limon.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Tug Gwalia, Johnson, Norfolk, twg bg Lynn.
Tug Gettysburg, Minford, twg bg Macungie, Portsmouth.
Tug Murrell, Walton, Norfolk, twg bg Cassie.
Tug Monocacy, Lloyd, Portland.
Tug Germantown, Camp, twg bgs Cleona and Beechwood.
Stm lighter Reliance, Brooks, Scituate.
Stm lighter Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Nacooches, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Nantucket, McDotman, Norfolk.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.
Str North Star, Mitchell, Portland.
Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Sailings

Str Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport News; H M Whitney, New York; Itasca, Philadelphia; North Star, Portland, Eastport and St John, N B.
Stm lighters Hercules, Scituate; Eureka, Newburyport; Reliance, Salem; Herbert, Newburyport.
Schrs Annie M Preble, Millbridge; Emma W Day, Jonesport.
Tugs Standard, New York, twg bgs S. O. Co. Nos. 6 and 124; Murrell twg bgs Alice, Bessie and Grace, Norfolk; Gettysburg, Philadelphia, twg bgs Macungie, Tabor and Tohickon; Monocacy, do, twg bgs Draper, Manatawney and Paxtang, latter from Portsmouth; Germantown, do, twg bgs Cleona, Beechwood and Kimberton, Orion, Plymouth.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today strs Proteus, New Orleans; La Touraine, Havre; El Valle, Galveston; Kiew, Seattle via Balboa; Lucy Neff, Guantanamo; St Paul, Liverpool; Rosebank, Barry; Tropea, London; Perfection, Port Arthur, twg bg S O Co No 81; Bermudian, Bermuda; Coama, San Juan; Tuscania, Liverpool; Bella, Kingston; Mexico, Havana.

HEMP GROWERS ASK U. S. TO SAVE YUCATAN SISAL

WASHINGTON — A committee of hemp growers from the state of Yucatan, Mexico, and representatives of American hemp importers laid before the state department Saturday an appeal for action by the Washington government to terminate the revolutionary troubles between General Alvarado, the Carranza Governor of Yucatan, and an opposing faction. The committee conferred with Major Heinke, chief of the Latin-American division of the department.

The committee said the trouble threatened the destruction of a large portion of the sisal crop from which most of the harvest binding twine used in the United States is made. The people of Yucatan, they asserted, did not wish to take part in the revolution, but were afraid to disobey orders given them by the revolutionists.

M. J. Smith, a New York importer, told officials that within a few weeks the farmers of the country would feel the shortage in harvest twine, manufacturers having failed to discover a substitute for sisal.

The seriousness of the labor situation in Yucatan, also mentioned by the committee, was shown by a report to the navy department from Commander Blakeley of the Des Moines, at Progreso, who said the American schooner J. W. Paul of Mobile at Progreso was unable to complete loading on that account.

BILL TO CHANGE CENSUS DATE FILED

Representative Allen of Newton offered in the House this afternoon a bill to have the decennial state census taken as of May 1 instead of as April 1. He contends the state constitution fixes the date as May 1 and that a census as of April 1 would make any reapportionment of senatorial or representative districts that follow the taking of the census also invalid.

Representative Allen also offered an order calling for a supreme court decision in the question.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, March 21—Arrd, strs Strathbeg, Tyne; Bertha, Karlskrona; Carolina, Gothenburg, Troon and Bermuda; Osland, Nima Nima; King Haakon, Copenhagen; Wilh Colding, Ardrossan; Mirjam, Copenhagen via Hampton Roads; Mara, Huelva; Parthian, Providence; Manna Hata, New York; Merrimack, Jacksonville and Savannah.

Sld, strs Jacob Luckenbach, Port Tampa; Peter Willemoes, Copenhagen; Kershaw, Boston.

NORFOLK, March 21—Arrd strs Denably, New Orleans for Harve; Sebastino, Galveston for Genoa; Marie, do for Malmo; tug Chas. W. Parker, Jr., twg bgs Flora, Helen and Irene, Boston.

Sld, str Italia, Genoa and Naples; bark Belmont, Fancy, Buenos Ayres; schr A. B. Sheridan, Grace, Savannah.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21—Arrd, strs Armenian, Avonmouth; Russ, Shields; 20, John D. Archbold, New York.

Sld, from Port Eads, 21, strs Montoso, Porto Rico; Corinto, Kingston via Cuban ports; Oranian, Liverpool; Agnella, Frontera; Gen Hubbard, Sagua la Grande; Panuco, Port Arthur; Uio IX, Barcelona; Mongibello, Genoa via Galveston.

CAPE HENRY, March 21—Passed in, strs Juniata, Boston for Newport News and Baltimore.

GALVESTON March, 21—Arrd, strs Nils, Progreso; Monginevro, Genoa via Gibraltar; Neches, New York.

Sld, str Orleanian, Puerta Barrios.

JACKSONVILLE, March 21—Arrd, str Indian, Philadelphia, and left on return.

Sld, str Mohawk, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21—Arrd, strs Miramichi, Chittagong via Bermuda; Linda Fell, Jucaro; Anchendale, Santiago; Dominion, Liverpool; San Urbano, Tuxpam; Juno, Havana; America, Gothenburg via Boston; Pawnee, New York; schr White Wings, Fernandina.

CHARLESTON, March 21—Arrd, strs Iowan, Seattle for Panama canal; Apache, New York and left for Jacksonville; Onondaga, Jacksonville and left for Boston; scr Samuel Dillaway, New York.

BRUNSWICK, Ga. March 18—Arrd, schr Eagle Wing, Morgan, Bermuda; 21, schr Percy Birdsall, Hines, Port Royal; barge Clintonian.

Sld 18, schr Mary Manson Guener, New York; 21, str Meltonian, foreign.

Sld from St Simons Island, 20, bark Regina, Karlson.

PORT TAMPA, March 20—Arrd tug E L Russell, twg bgs Alleghany, and Mingo, Port Arthur; 21, str Mascotte, Havana and Key West.

Sld str D N Luckenbach, Norfolk, twg bg Seneca; 21, str Olivette, Havana and Key West; tug E L Russell, twg bgs Mingo and Alleghany.

MOBILE, March 21—Arrd str Alamo, New York via Tampa.

Sld str Bodo, Porto Cortez.

KEY WEST, March 20—Arrd, str Lampasas, Mobile and Tampa, and left for New York; schrs Brina P Pendleton, Norfolk; Laura C Anderson, Baltimore; 21, strs Concho, New York, and left for Galveston; Henry M. Flagler, Havana.

Sld, strs Henry M Flagler, Havana; Donax, Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, March 21—Arrd, str Desalba, London.

Sld, 20, strs Massis, Dartmouth; Calliope, Mobile; Radioleine II, New Orleans; Winifred, Tampico; Roma, Bayonne

FRANCE WILLING TO BUY DACIA'S CARGO CAPITAL HEARS

WASHINGTON—The state department today received confirmation of the report that France is willing to purchase the cotton cargo of the steamer Dacia, asking only official assurance that the cargo's owners are Americans.

FRENCH PASSPORT RULES EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Details of new French passport regulations, which require aliens entering France to be provided with special credentials issued by French consuls have been received at the state department. These credentials must show the evidence upon which the passport was issued, the city to be visited, purpose of the visit, and a photograph of the bearer. Great care in issuing passports has been enjoined on consuls to prevent them from reaching citizens of Germany or Austria or naturalized citizens of those nations living in neutral countries. These regulations will not be vigorously enforced before April 1. The state department has invited American citizens who contemplate visiting France to submit their applications for passports in duplicate.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT PANAMA FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Vice-President Marshall, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, paid his first official visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition today. They were escorted to the California building, where a reception was held.

When Mr. Marshall went to pay his respects to Rear-Admiral Howard on the battleship Colorado later, the vice-presidential salute of 19 guns was given and the new vice-president's flag was flown for the first time. After reviewing the Pacific fleet in the bay, the Washington party returned to the exposition grounds for tonight's exercises.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING AIM

Governor Walsh sent a special message and bill to the Legislature today recommending a consolidation of the boiler inspection department of the district police with the board of boiler rules into what shall be known as the bureau of steam engineering.

In his message the Governor declared that many differences between manufacturers and union labor over boiler inspection have been smoothed out by these boards and that acting jointly, and answerable directly to the Governor, much more good could be accomplished.

PARK COMMISSION RECEIVES ROAD BIDS

Twenty-three bids were received today by the metropolitan park commission for building subgrade to Furnace Brook parkway in Quincy from Quincy shore reservation to Hancock street. The contract will be awarded Wednesday at the meeting of the commissioners. The work includes 40,000 cubic yards of grading, 100,000 yards of filling in, 5000 square yards rip-rap paving and the furnishing of 15,000 feet of two-inch spruce plank.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Pioneer, Shields for New York, was 365 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.

SS N F Hoffding (Dan), New York for Copenhagen, passed Nantucket lightship at p m Sunday.

SS Joseph W Fordney, New York for Malmo, passed Nantucket lightship at 12:30 p m Sunday.

SS Muskogee, New Orleans via Newport News for Stockholm, was 260 miles east northeast of Cape Henry at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Navajo, Norfolk for Bremen, was 265 miles east of Cape Henry at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Cricket, San Francisco for Boston, was 40 miles southwest of Acapulco at 8 p m Saturday.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur for Boston, was 72 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Sunday.

SS City of Augusta, Boston for Savannah, was 55 miles southwest of Shinecock at noon Sunday.

SS Pastores, Port Limon for New York, was 270 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Tenadores, New York for Port Limon, was 155 miles north of Colon at 7 p m Saturday.

SS San Francisco, Buenos Aires for New York, was 880 miles outheast of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Lampasas, Mobile for New York, was 324 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Momus, New Orleans for New York, was 140 miles northwest of Tortugas at noon Sunday.

BOAT HELD; ALLOWED TO GO

NEW YORK—A mistaken interpretation of signals today caused the United States despatch boat Dolphin in the lower bay to stop the steamer Santa Clara, outward bound, by firing a shot across her bows. She was later allowed to proceed.

HARVARD MONTHLY ELECTS

Harvard Monthly Magazine announces the election of the following editors: Robert S. Mitchel '16 of Cincinnati, John Roderigo Dos Passos Jr. '16 of Washington; Robert S. Hillyer '17 of East Orange, N. J., and James S. Watson Jr. '17 of Rochester, N. Y.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa ..... March 24
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam March 24
*Lapland, for Liverpool..... March 24
Patria, for Marseilles..... March 25
*America, for Naples-Genoa..... March 27
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... March 27
Tuscania, for Glasgow..... March 27
*La Touraine, for Havre..... March 27
Minnehaha, for London..... March 27
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... March 30

Sailings from Boston

Pretorian, for Glasgow..... April 1

Sailings from Philadelphia

Sardinian, for Glasgow..... March 26

Sailings from Portland

Southland, for Liverpool, via Halifax ..... March 27

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Baltic, for New York..... March 24
Dominion, for Philadelphia..... March 24
Franconia, for New York..... March 27
Northland, for Halifax and Portland ..... March 27
Philadelphia, for New York..... March 27
Arabic, for New York..... March 31
Corsican, for Halifax..... March 31

Sailings from Glasgow

Pomeranian, for Boston..... March 27

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York..... March 26
Rijndam, for New York..... March 27

Sailings from Genoa

Stampalia, for New York..... March 23

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York.... March 24

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Matsonia, for Honolulu..... March 24
*Mongolia, for Hongkong..... March 27
*Lurline, for Honolulu..... March 30
*Sierra, for Honolulu..... March 30
*Monana, for Sydney..... March 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Sado Maru, for Hongkong..... March 23

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Aki Maru, for Seattle..... March 23
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco.... March 23
Canada Maru, for Tacoma..... March 30
China, for San Francisco..... March 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Mexico Maru, for Tacoma..... March 25
Siberia, for San Francisco..... March 27
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... March 29

Sailings from Honolulu

Persia, for San Francisco..... March 23
Sonoma, for San Francisco..... March 26
Korea, for San Francisco..... March 30

Sailings from Sydney

Marama, for San Francisco..... March 27

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Augusta .....Copenhagen .....Feb. 27
Taarnholm .....Ardrossan, Scot..Mar. 3
Khorazan .....Buenos Aires.....Feb. 20
Chinese Prince ...Kobe .....Jan. 19
Strathallan .....Hull, Eng.....Mar. 7
Limon .....Pt. Limon, C. R..Mar. 14
Eagle Point.....Liverpool .....March 16
Verdun.....Glasgow .....March 5

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

Suveric .....Calcutta .....Feb. 2
Vancouver.....Buenos Aires ....Feb. 25

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

Pretorian.....Glasgow .....March 13

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

Francisco .....Hull, Eng.....Mar. 10
Pathan .....Shanghai .....Jan. 23
Kentucky .....Shields, Eng.....Mar. 9
Kinderdijk.....Rotterdam .....March 8

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

Aspinet.....Buenos Aires .....Feb. 24
Nicosian.....London .....March 13

SATURDAY, MARCH 27

Bohemian.....Liverpool .....March 17
Bratsberg.....Buenos Aires ....Feb. 22
Luisa.....Huelva .....March 10

SUNDAY, MARCH 28

St. Ronald.....Buenos Aires .... Feb. 28

MONDAY, MARCH 29

Gerd.....Stockholm .....Dec. 1
via Shields ....March 13

TUESDAY, MARCH 30

Rafford Hall .....Calcutta .....Feb. 12
Sommelsdijk.....Rotterdam .....March 16

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31

Canadian.....Liverpool .....March 21

THURSDAY, APRIL 1

Cretic.....Naples .....March 19
Nicosian.....London .....March 18

FRIDAY, APRIL 2

Sydland.....Gothenburg via Christiania ...March 16

SATURDAY, APRIL 3

Shimosa .....Yokohama .....Dec. 5
via Singapore..Jan. 24
Iberian.....Manchester .....March 20
Atlantic .....Pacific Ports

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

Kafue .....Calcutta .....Feb. 26

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

Laertis.....Buenos Aires ...March 15
Chinese Prince....Kobe .....Jan. 19

TUESDAY, APRIL 13

Lord Erne .....Auckland .....Feb. 27

THURSDAY, APRIL 15

Hilarius.....Buenos Aires ...March 9

SATURDAY, APRIL 17

Suriname.....Buenos Aires....March 11

GRAIN EXPORTS FOR COMING WEEK ARE TO BE HEAVY

Exports of grain from Boston during the coming week will be the heaviest of several months, although not approaching record figures by many hundreds of bushels. Approximately 806,000 bushels of grain will leave on steamers for Europe before next Sunday, the heaviest shipments being two full cargoes, both all wheat, to leave for Rotterdam and Italy, the Strathallan, taking 239,000 bushels wheat to the Belgians, and the Queen Helena 240,000 bushels to Italian ports.

Of the total grain exports the bulk will be wheat, a total of about 583,000 bushels of that commodity being scheduled to leave port. The other exports will be 190,000 bushels of barley and 33,000 of corn. The steamer Ninian, leaving for Manchester tomorrow, will have 48,000 bushels of wheat and 17,000 of corn; the Etonian, for Liverpool on Wednesday, 56,000 of wheat and 50,000 of barley, and Verdun, for Glasgow on Thursday, 16,000 corn and 140,000 barley.

In contrast to exports scheduled for this week are those of last week, 87,825 bushels of grain, the lightest in several weeks. These were divided as follows: On the Devonian, for Liverpool, 23,825 bushels, and 64,000 bushels on the John Bakke for Manchester. All of this was wheat.

BUTTER RESERVE DROPS; BUT EGGS IN GOOD SUPPLY

Stocks of butter and eggs in Boston cold storage warehouses showed a decrease of 21,372 packages of butter and an increase of 13,333 cases of eggs last Saturday over the amount in hand a year ago, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. On Saturday there were 34,201 packages of butter in hand as compared with 55,573 packages in 1914. The egg supply Saturday aggregated 13,417 cases as against only 84 cases last year.

During the week ending Saturday the butter stocks decreased 9569 packages. Receipts of eggs, however, were heavy, the stocks being increased in the week by 8341 cases.

POSTAL SAVINGS PROGRESS IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — According to the government statistical bureau, the progress of postal savings deposits in Japan far exceeds the growth of population of that country. At the end of 1913 the population was 54,843,082, a gain of 676,800 in five years. For the same period postal savings showed a large increase. The number of depositors increased from 8,325,000 to 11,240,000, and the aggregate of deposits from $50,000,000 to $92,000,000. The increase in population in five years was 6.6 per cent, while the postal savings increased 43 per cent in the number of depositors, and 84 per cent in the amount of deposits per capita.

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 27

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters	*Other articles
Netherlands, via Rotterdam	New Ams'dam	Mar. 23	9:00 p.m.
Europe (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Lapland	Mar. 23	9:00 p.m.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxemburg, via Naples	Ancona	Mar. 23	9:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Limon	Mar. 25	6:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Paul	Mar. 26	9:00 p.m.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxemburg, via Naples	America	Mar. 26	9:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	La Touraine	Mar. 26	9:00 p.m.
Netherlands, specially addressed only, via Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Mar. 26	9:00 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Mar. 27	11:00 a.m.

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters	*Other articles
			8:00 p.m.
			8:00 p.m.
			5:30 a.m.
			8:00 p.m.
			8:00 p.m.
			8:00 p.m.
			8:00 p.m.
			10:00 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., March 28 and 29 and 7 a. m. March 29 and 30.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed	Monteagle	Seattle,	March 22, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Mongolia	San Fran.,	March 22, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.,	March 25, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Lurline	San Fran.,	March 25, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Moana	San Fran.,	March 26, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Shinyo Maru	San Fran.,	March 29, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines	U. S. transport	San Fran.,	March 31, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Yokohama Maru	Seattle,	April 1, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.,	April 8, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET AGAIN MARKED BY ADVANCES

Bethlehem Steel Makes New High Record, With Jump of Several Points and Other Specialties Are Features

Continuation of Saturday's rise in the New York stock market marked the early dealings today. Although special stocks were again the particular features the market retained the somewhat broadened interest that has been apparent lately. The entire list was strong, with some of the standard railroads, such as Reading and Union Pacific, up large fractions. Steel common advanced nearly a point. Bethlehem Steel made a new high record, with a jump of more than three points in the first few minutes. Beet Sugar, Goodrich, General Motors, Maxwell Motor common and second preferred, United States Rubber, Woolworth, National Lead and Kresge were conspicuously strong issues.

The Boston market opened strong, with the coppers the leaders. North Butte, Chino, Granby, Copper Range and Utah advanced more than the average. New Haven rose a substantial fraction.

The strength in both New York and Boston continued at the end of the first half hour, although there was some profit-taking.

As the session advanced greatest interest centered in the industrial issues. Nearly all of these stocks showed good advances, although before midday there were some recessions. U. S. Steel was a leader. It opened up ⅛ at 45⅝, moved up to 46 and then lost most of its gain. Bethlehem Steel opened up ⅝ at 67 and advanced to 70⅞ before receding. The electric stocks were strong. General Electric was up ¼ at the opening at 139¼ and advanced to 142. Westinghouse opened unchanged at 69 and rose nearly 2 points. Willys-Overland opened up ½ at 116 and advanced 4 points further. National Lead was up ⅜ at the opening at 57⅛ and improved more than a point. Kresge opened up ½ at 120 and advanced 3 points further.

On the local exchange North Bute opened up ¼ at 26¼ and sold above 27 before midday. United Fruit opened up ½ at 121 and advanced a point further.

Bethlehem Steel got up to 72 before the last hour on the New York exchange. Mexican Petroleum was another strong feature in the early afternoon. Amalgamated Copper and National Lead improved further. On the local exchange Alaska Gold moved up to a new high point.

Total New York sales, 370,000 shares; $1,727,000 bonds.

SOLAR REFINING MAKES REPORT

NEW YORK—Solar Refining Company reports these changes in earnings for year ended Dec. 31:

	1914	Decrease
Loss for year	$244,610	*$1,170,330
Dividends	200,000	600,000
Deficit	444,610	*570,334
Prev surplus	1,637,902	1,374,277
Total surplus	1,193,292	1,944,611
Stock dividends	...	1,500,000
Profit and loss surplus	1,193,292	444,611

*Increase.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	8.78	87.9	8.76	8.79
May	9.00	9.10	9.00	9.09
July	9.32	9.41	9.30	9.40
Oct	9.64	9.74	9.61	9.74
Jan	9.94	10.03	9.94	10.02

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, 5½ to 7½ up; Sales [illegible] bales, including 7800 American: May-June 5.23d; July-Aug. 5.35d; Oct.-Nov. 5.49½d; Jan.-Feb. 5.58½d.

CALL FOR CONDITION OF BANKS

ALBANY, N. Y.—State Superintendent of Banks Richards today issued a call for reports from banks, trust companies and private banks as of March 19.

BUTTER BOARD'S EXPERIMENT

CHICAGO—As an experiment, the Chicago butter and egg board will discontinue trading in futures for 60 days.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate northwest to north winds.

Unsettled weather prevails in interior and northern portions of the United States with scattered light snows in lake regions and adjoining sections. It is clear to partly cloudy in other districts. Pressure is normal to high in southern and western sections and low elsewhere, lowest in the extreme northeast. Temperatures range below freezing in nearly all districts, excepting the Pacific coast and southern portions of the Gulf states.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	39	10 a. m.	44
12 noon	44	2 p. m.	43

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	36	New Orleans	38
Buffalo	30	New York	36
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	38
Denver	38	Pittsburgh	30
Des Moines	34	Portland, Me	36
Jacksonville	44	San Francisco	53
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	28
Nantucket	38	Washington	36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises .... 5:47 | High water
Sun sets .... 5:58 | 3:32 a.m., 4:?? p.m.
Length of day .. 12:13 | Moon sets .. 12:16 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Alaska Gold	33⅜	34⅞	33⅜	34½
Al-Chal Mf Co	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
Amalgamated	57½	58⅛	57⅛	58
Am Beet Sugar	42⅜	44¼	42¼	43⅝
Am Beet Sug pf	86½	86¾	86½	86¾
Am B S & Fy	90½	91	90½	91
Am Can	29½	29½	28⅞	29½
Am Can pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Am Car Fy	41⅞	42⅝	41¾	42
Am Car Fy pf	114	114	114	114
Am Cotton Oil	46	46	44⅛	44⅛
Am H & L	5	5	5	5
Am H & L pf	26½	27¼	26¼	27¼
Am Ice Sec Co	29	29¼	28⅝	29
Am Linseed Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Am Smelting	65	66	65	66
Am Smelting pf	103	103	103	103
Am Sugar	102	102	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar pf	111	111	111	111
Am Tel & Tel	120½	121	120½	120¾
Am Woolen	17	17	17	17
Anaconda	27⅛	27⅝	27	27⅜
Atchison	96	96⅜	96	96¼
Bald Loco pf	96	96	96	96
Balt & Ohio	66¼	67¼	66¾	67⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
Batopilas	½	½	½	½
Beth Steel	67	72	67	72
Beth Steel pf	105	105½	105	105¼
B F Goodrich	38	38⅜	37¼	38¼
B F Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100
Brooklyn R T	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
Cal Petroleum	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Can Pacific	159¾	159¾	159½	159½
Cent Leather	34¼	35	34¼	34⅝
Ches & Ohio	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼
Chi R I & Pac	21¼	21¼	20½	20½
Chino Copper	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝
C M & St Paul	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
Col Fuel	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
Con Can	52½	52½	52½	52½
Con Gas	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Corn Products	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
Corn Products pf	71¼	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
Cub-Am Sug	42	46	42	46
Cub-Am Sug pf	93	93½	93	93½
Denver pf	10	10	9¾	9¾
Erie	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝
Erie 1st pf	36¾	37⅜	36⅝	37¼
Erie 2nd pf	30	30	30	30
Gen Electric	139⅝	142	139¾	140
Gen Motor	105	107	105	107
Gen Motor pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Gt Nor Ore	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅜
Gt Nor pf	115⅞	116⅜	115⅞	116⅜
Gug Ex Co	51	51⅝	51	51
Harv Corp	67½	67½	67½	67½
Inspiration	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½
Inter-Met	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Inter-Met pf	60½	60⅞	60	60
Inter Paper	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
Inter Paper pf	36	38¾	36	38½
Kan City So	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Kresge Co	120	123	130	123
Kresge Co pf	108	108	108	108
Lack Steel	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
Lehigh Valley	136	136⅞	136	136⅝
Louis & Nash	113	113	113	113
Maxwell Motor	32	33⅝	32	32¾
Max Motor 1stpf	75	76¼	74⅞	74⅞
Max Motor 2d pf	31	32⅛	31	31
May Co	52½	52½	52½	52½
Mex Petrol	69½	72⅛	69	71¾
Mex Petrol pf	77	77	77	77
Miami	24	24⅛	23¼	24
Mo Kan & Tex	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Mon Power Co	49⅞	50½	49⅞	50¼
Mo Pacific	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅞
Nat Biscuit	120½	120½	120½	120½
Nat Enamel	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
Nat Lead	57⅛	59¼	57⅛	58¼
Nat Lead pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
N RR of M 2d pf	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Nevada Con	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
N Y Air Brake	67	67	67	67
N Y C	84	84⅛	83¾	83¾
NYC&StL pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
N Y N H & H	54½	54½	53¾	53¾
N & W	101	101¼	101	101½
No Am	68¼	68½	68¼	68
No Pac	103⅛	103⅜	102⅞	103¼
Penn	105	105⅜	105½	105⅛
P C C & St L	70	70	70	70
Pitts Coal	20	20	20	20
Pitts Coal pf	92	92	91	91
Press St Car	28⅝	28⅝	82⅝	28⅝
Pullman Co	150½	150½	150½	150½
Quicksilver	½	½	½	½
Quicksilver pf	1	1	1	1
Ray Con	18⅝	19	18⅜	18¾
Reading	144¼	144½	142½	143½
Rep I & S	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Rep I & S pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
Rock Island pf	1	1	1	1
Rumely pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Seab Air Line	13¾	14	13¾	14
Seab A L pf	34	34	34	34
Sears-Roebuck	134	135⅜	134	135⅜
Sloss-Shef	26	26	26	26
So Pac	84	84⅛	83⅛	83¼
So Ry	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
So Ry pf	48⅞	49	48⅞	49
Standard Mill	51¼	53	51¼	53
Stand Mill pf	73	73	73	73
St L & S F	2½	2½	1¾	1¾
StL & SF 2d pf	3¼	4⅛	3¼	4⅛
Studebaker	48⅞	49⅛	47⅞	48¾
Studebaker pf	94	95	94	95
Tenn Cop	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
Texas Co	132¼	133	132½	133
Texas Pacific	14¼	14¼	14	14
Third Avenue	51¼	53	51¼	52¼
U Bag & P	5¼	5¾	5⅛	5¾
Union Pacific	120¼	121	120½	120¾
Union Pac pf	79¾	80	79¾	79¾
U Rys Inv	8½	8½	8½	8½
US R C & I	42¾	44	42	42
U S Rubber	59½	62½	59½	62⅜
U S Rub 1st pf	103½	105½	103½	105¼
U S Steel	45¾	46	45¼	45⅝
U S Steel pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
Utah Cop	54¾	55¼	54¾	55¼
Va-Car Chem	20	20	20	20
Wabash	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Wells Fargo Ex	92	92½	92	92½
W Maryland	21¾	22	21¾	22
Western Union	64⅛	64½	64	64
Westinghouse	69	71⅛	69	70½
Willys Overland	116	120	116	119
WillysOver'd pf	100	100	100	100
Woolworth	106	107⅛	106	107

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON STOCK MARKET PRICES HOLDING FIRM

Business Is Not of Large Volume, but Tone Is Steady—Americans Are Irregular With Steels in Most Favor

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets firm, with very little business. Marconis easier.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Securities were steady on the stock exchange today. The accumulation of orders over the week-end was not large. Gilt-edged issues were hard in tone, the war loan and India stocks showing the greatest strength. Home railways were stronger on the success of the pressure brought by Lord Kitchener for the termination of the labor difficulties.

Dealings in Americans were not large and price changes were mixed. U. S. Steels were in most favor. Support was furnished Canadian Pacifics. Russians were firm.

There was a more hopeful feeling in Chinese and Japanese issues but trading in them was not brisk. Hesitation was displayed in rubber shares. Imports of the staple are increasing. Textile issues lacked steadiness because the government's dye scheme is threatened with failure. Mines and oils steady.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	66⅞	..
Amalgamated	56⅝	⅜
Atchison	95⅝	½
Baltimore & Ohio	66½	¼
Canadian Pacific	159¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅜	½
Chicago Great Western	9⅝	..
St. Paul	86½	½
Denver & Rio Grande	5⅜	..
Erie	22⅞	¼
do 1st pref	36⅞	⅜
Illinois Central	103¾	..
Louisville & Nashville	111¼	..
Kansas & Texas	10⅝	..
New York Central	83	⅞
Norfolk & Western	100¼	..
Ontario & Western	24¼	¾
Pennsylvania	104	¾
Reading	142⅞	1⅛
Southern Railway	14¼	1
Southern Pacific	83¼	¼
Union Pacific	119⅞	½
United States Steel	44⅞	⅜

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Dealers in naval stores were confident that the end of the period of unusual dulness which has prevailed in the naval stores market was in sight, pointing out that the usual spring demand might be expected to set in in earnest beginning this week, says the New York Commercial. No price alterations of importance have been reported for some time at Savannah or at other leading distributing centers and the local market is consequently bereft of change, prices holding steady on the basis of 45 cents per gallon with the usual discount of ½ cent per gallon allowed on a round lot sale.

Rosis—The unusual situation created by an almost total cessation of demand from certain export sources keeps quotations for rosins comparatively easy. There are sellers of common to good strained varieties on the old basis of $3.40 per barrl.

These prices are for graded rosins in yard per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B $3.40, D $3.50, E $3.50, F $3.55, G $3.60, H $3.65, I $3.65@3.70, K $3.70, M $4.45, N $5.45, WG $6, WW $6.10.

Tar and Pitch—The call against outstanding contracts has been fair during the past few weeks or 10 days, though holders' views are not materially changed in view of the fact that only a few takers of spot stocks have been in evidence. Kiln burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of $5.50@6 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at $3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at $3.50@3.75 per barrel.

DIVIDENDS

The Associated Oil Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $1.50, payable April 15 to stock of record March 26.

The Great Northern Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its capital stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 7.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Monday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$16,688,120	$17,776,070
Balances	514,422	1,417,827

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $58,907.

CITY OF BOSTON PAYMENTS

During April, the city of Boston will pay $509,163 in interest on its bonded debt and retire $474,150 principal.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	1½	1¾	1¼	1¾
Ahmeek	295	295	295	295
Alaska	33½	34¾	33½	34½
Algomah	60c	60c	60c	60c
Allouez	42¾	44½	42¾	44⅛
*Am Ag Ch pf	89	89	89	89
Amalgamated	57½	58¼	57⅛	57⅞
Amoskeag pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneumatic	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
Am Pneu pf	17	17	17	17
Am Sugar	101¾	102½	101¾	102½
Am Sugar pf	110	110½	110	110¼
Am Tel	120¾	121	120⅝	120¾
Am Woolen pf	82	82	82	82
Am Zinc	28¼	28½	27⅞	27⅞
Anaconda	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
Ariz Com	4	4¼	4	4¼
Atchison	95⅞	96¼	95⅞	96¼
Atchison pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
B & A	180	180	180	180
Boston Elevated	83	83	82	82
Boston & Maine	32¼	33	32¼	32½
Boston Subur pf	50	50	50	50
Butte & Balak	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Butte & Sup	47¾	48¼	47¼	48
Calumet & Ariz	54¾	56	54½	55¾
Calu & Hecla	392	400	392	400
Centennial	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Chino	36½	37	36½	36¾
Copper Range	37	37⅞	37	37½
East Boston	12	12	12	12
East Butte	10	10¼	10	10⅛
Edison Elec	240	240	240	240
Franklin	6	6½	6	6½
General Elec	140	141¼	139¾	139¾
Granby	69½	70½	69½	70
Greene-Cananea	26½	31¼	26	29½
Hancock	11¾	12¾	11¾	12½
Indiana	4	4¼	4	4¼
Inspiration	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
Isl Creek pf	88	88	88	88
Isle Royale	22½	22⅞	22½	22½
Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
Lake Copper	9⅛	10¼	9⅛	10⅛
La Salle	4	4½	3⅞	4½
Mass Elec pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
Mass Gas	81½	82	81	82
Mass Gas pf	89½	89¼	89	89
Mass	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
Mayflower	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Miami	24	24	23⅛	23⅛
Mohawk	59⅞	61	59⅞	60¼
Nevada Cons	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
New Arcadian	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
New Eng Tel	131	131	131	131
N Y N H & H	54	54½	53½	53½
Nipissing	6	6¼	6	6¼
North Butte	26¼	27⅛	26¼	26⅞
North Lake	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Old Colony	152	152	152	152
Old Colony Min	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
Old Dominion	42	43	41½	42½
Osceola	74	74½	73½	74¼
Pond Creek Coal	15	15¼	15	15
Pullman	150⅛	150½	150⅛	150⅛
Quincy	57	60	57	60
Ray Cons	18½	19	18½	19
Santa Fe	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Shannon	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Shattuck & Ariz	21	22	21	22
St Mary's	35¼	36	35	36
Superior	28	28⅝	28	28⅝
Sup & Boston	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 1/16	1⅛
Swift & Co	108¼	109	108¼	109
Tamarack	32¼	32¾	32	32¾
Torrington	28½	28½	28½	28½
Trinity	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛
Uni Shoe Mac	61¼	61⅝	60½	60½
Uni Shoe M pf	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
United Fruit	121	122	120½	120½
U S Smelting	22¼	24	22½	24
U S Smelting pf	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛
U S Steel	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45½
U S Steel pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Utah-Apex	3	3	2⅞	3
Utah Cons	11¼	11¾	11⅛	11¼
Utah Copper	55	55¼	54⅞	55
Victoria	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
*West End	67	67	67	67
Western Union	64¼	64½	64	64¼
W H McElwain	103	103	103	103
Winona	2½	2 13/16	2½	2 13/16
Wolverine	44	46	44	45

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	87⅜	87	87⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Am Zinc 6s	112	112	112
C B & Q Ill 3½s	82½	82½	82½
K M B in 5s	59½	59¼	59½
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	96¼	96¼	96¼
N E Tel 5s 1932	100¼	100	100¼
Pond Creek 6s	96	96	96
Swift & Co 5s	96	96	96
U S Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Western Tel 5s	95½	95⅛	95¼

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston shows these changes:

	March 20, '15	Increase
Circulation	$9,366,000	$1,000
Loans, disc and invest	234,346,000	*2,358,000
Ind indiv depos, including U S	180,864,000	2,751,000
Due banks	88,191,000	405,000
Time deposits	7,032,000	320,000
Exchange clear	11,320,000	*1,806,000
Due from banks	26,095,000	1,421,000
Cash reserve	19,950,000	443,000
Reserve in fed res bk	9,891,000	*233,000
Res with other banks	39,039,000	3,993,000
Reserve excess	7,507,000	465,000
Exc with res agents	26,596,000	4,015,000
Exc with fed res bank	3,670,000	*221,000

*Decrease.

DEDICATE HAVEN BRANCH SOON

Bosun's Locker, the Commonwealth pier branch of the Sailor's Haven of Charlestown, is to be dedicated April 17 at 4 p. m. Bishop Lawrence will officiate. The Locker is the old quarters of the port directors and has been informally used for the sailors for several months.

JANUARY DROP IN RAILROAD EARNINGS BIG

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has made public summary of railroad operations in the United States for January, 1915. Comparison with figures for January, 1914, shows that while there was increased mileage by more than 3000 miles, railway operating revenues fell from $226,618,120 in January, 1914, to $214,196,786 in January, 1915. In addition comparison shows that for January, 1915, the expenses were $163,769,221, while in January, 1914, they were $175,067,091, or close to $12,000,000 more.

In the eastern district, where the commission permitted an increase of freight rates at 5 per cent with certain exceptions, railway revenues fell from $97,232,227 in January, 1914, to $93,713,765 in January, 1915. The railway operating revenue on the eastern lines in January, 1914, was $1700 a mile, while in 1915 it was only $1592.

In January, 1914, total operating expenses on these roads amounted to $80,826,173, and in January, 1915, $75,611,671. The revenues derived from freight on these eastern roads in January, 1914, amounted to $67,527,403, and in January, 1915, $63,701,456. Passenger traffic in January, 1914, yielded $20,170,456, and in January, 1915, $19,837,316.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Limon, Port Limon, 34,000 stems bananas, 70 bxs oranges, 54 bxs grapefruit.

Str Amolco, Port Jobos, P R, 633 bags cocoanuts.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 40 bags peanuts, 5 cts parsley.

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 15 bbls potatoes, 14 cts parsley, 1200 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1428 bbls 648 bxs, cranberries 217 bbls, strawberries 30 cts, Florida oranges 2507 bxs, Cali. oranges 4968 bxs, grapefruit 515 bxs, lemons 408 bxs, bananas 34,000 stems, cocoanuts 663 bags, peanuts 1600 bags, potatoes 32,200 bushels, onions 2352 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 431 pkgs; last year, 1134 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — Spring patents, 7.70@8.20; spring clears in sacks, $6.70@7.20; special short patents, $8.35@8.75; winter patents, $7.25@8; winter straights, $6.85@7.75; winter clears, $6.65@7.10; Kansas patents in sacks, $7@7.80.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $26.25@26.75; winter bran, $27@27.50; middlings, $26.25@30; mixed feed $27.25@30.50; red dog 33.25; cottonseed meal, $32.50 linseed meal, $37.50; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $23.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 85½c; No. 3 yellow, 83½c; ship No. 2 yellow, 85@85½c; No. 3 yellow, 82½@83c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 68½c; No. 2 clipped white, 67½c; No. 3 clipped white, 67c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 68@68½c; fancy, 38 lbs. 67½@68c; regular, 38 lbs, 66½@67c; regular, 36 lbs 66@66½c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.35 per bl; bag meal, $1.57 @1.59; cracked corn, $1.59@1.61; bolted, $4.20; rolled oatmeal, $6.60; cut and ground $7.25; alfalfa meal, choice $24; No. 1, $23.

Hay—Choice, $23.50@24; No. 1 grade, $23@23.50; No. 2 grade, $21.50@22; No. 3 grade, $17.50@18.50; stock, $16.50@17.

Straw—Rye, $16@17; oat, $10.50@11.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.25@3.35; medium, $3.75; yellow eyes, $3.60 @3.70; red kidneys, old, $3@3.25; new, $3.65@3.75; California small white, $3.50 @3.60; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6¼c lb.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby 22 @23c; eastern extra, 21@22c, western extra, 21@22c; western prime first, 20@20½c; western first, 19½@20c.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $1.25@2 box; California navels, $1.50@2.75; tangerines, $1.75@3 strap; grapefruit, $1@2.25; cranberries, $1.25@1.50 crt. $3@4 bbl; strawberries, 30@40c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $1.50@3; northern spies, $1.75@3; greenings, $1.75@2.25; Ben Davis, $1.50@1.75; russets, $1.75@2.25; sweet, $1.50@2.50; bushel boxes, 60@75c; fancy, $1@1.25; western box apples, $1.25@1.75

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green Mountain, 85c@$1 per 2-bu bag; sweet, $1.25 @1.50 per basket.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.90 cents per lb in 100-bbl lots and at 5.95@6.05 cents in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.20 cents per lb in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3295 tbs 140 bxs 193,163 lbs butter, 197 bxs cheese, 4036 cs eggs; 1914, 1573 tbs 90 bxs 130,333 lbs butter, 921 bxs cheese, 4420 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 4365 pkgs butter, 388 bxs cheese, 14,858 cs eggs; 1914, 3521 pkgs butter, 1385 bxs cheese, 22,483 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, March 20—Egg mkt higher at 18c.

CHICAGO, March 20—Bttr mkt stdy, exs 28c, ex 1sts 27½c, 1sts 23½@25c, pkg stock 17¾@18c, recepts 7791 pkgs; egg mkt firm, 1sts 18¼c, ord 1sts 17@17¼c; receipts 9178 cs.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv rcts f pd	128	126	128
Am T&T col 4s	87⅜	87¼	87¼
Am T&T cv 4½s	99	99	99
Atch aj 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
Atch g 4s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
Atch cv 4s '60	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Atch cv 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
At C Line 4s	90½	90½	90½
B & O cv 4½s	84¾	84½	84½
Beth Steel fd 5s	88⅛	88	88
Beth Steel 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
B & O 3½s	91	91	91
B & O 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
Cent Leather 5s	99	98⅝	98⅝
Cent Pac 1st 4s	87⅜	87¼	87¼
C & O cv	73	73	73
C B & Q Ill 4s	94½	94¼	94½
C B & Q 4s	96¼	96⅛	96¼
C & E Ill 5s	55	54	55
Col So 4½s	81½	81½	81½
Con Gas cv 6s	113	112⅞	113
Detroit United 4½s	79	77	77½
Erie cv B	65	65	65
Erie g 4s	80½	80⅜	80½
Insp Cop cv 1919	105⅞	105½	105½
Insp Cop cv	107	106¼	106⅞
Inter-Met 4½s	76⅛	76	76
Int M Marine 4½s	34	33½	33½
I R T fd 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞
Japan 4½s n(Ger st)	74	74	74
Laclede Gas 5s	101	101	101
Mo Pac cv 5s	46	46	46
Mont Power Co 5s	91½	91½	91½
M K & T 2d 4s	58	58	58
N Y C d 6s w i	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
N Y C 4s 1958	95¼	95¼	95¼
N Y C 4½s May '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
N Y C 4¼s 1960	99½	99½	99½
U Y C 4¼s 1964	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
NY NH & H 3½s	64	63¾	63¾
NY NH & H 6s	103½	103¼	103½
N Y Ry 5s	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
N Y Tel 4½s	96	96	96
No Pac 3s	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
No Pac 4s	91½	91¼	91¼
Pac T & T 5s	97⅜	97¼	97¼
Pa cv 3½s	100	100	100
Pa 4½s w i	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
Ray Con 6s	109½	109⅜	109½
Reading 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Rock Island fd 4s	65¾	65	65½
Seaboard A L aj 5s	63¼	63	63
So Bell Tel 5s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
So Pac cv 4s	81⅜	81¼	81¼
So Pac 4s	83¾	83½	83¾
So Pac rf 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
So Pac cv 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
So Ry gen 4	64⅝	64	64
So Ry 5s	98⅞	98¾	98¾
St Paul cv 4½s	96½	96⅜	96⅜
St P cv 5s rcts f pd	101¼	101⅛	101¼
St Paul gm 4½s	99¾	99⅝	99¾
Texas Co cv 6s	99½	99¼	99¼
Third Av aj 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
Third Av r4 4s	81¾	81½	81½
U P cv 4s	89	89	89
U P 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
U S Rubber 6s	102½	102¼	102½
U S Steel 5s	101⅛	100⅞	101
Va-Caro C 1st 5s	91	91	91
Wabash 4s	24½	24½	24½
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
West Maryland 4s	70⅛	70	70
Western Union 4½	91⅛	91	91
Westinghouse cv	91⅝	90⅞	91⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	98½	98⅞	98½	98⅞
coupon	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½
Registered 3s	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
coupon	110½	....	110½	....
Panama 2s '36	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 2s '38	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....

BETHLEHEM STEEL AT HIGH LEVEL

Bethlehem Steel has had a pyrotechnical career lately, having made new high records daily for several days past.

The advance was accompanied by a rumor of new financing so arranged as to convey rights of substantial value to holders of the common. It has long been known that Bethlehem Steel contemplated extensive improvements; and if these were paid for out of capital instead of earnings, the way might be opened for common stock dividends.

The following table gives the high and low of the common and preferred:

	Common High	Common Low	Preferred High	Preferred Low
1915	72	46¼	105½	91
1914	46⅝	29½	91⅜	68
1913	41½	25	74	62¼
1912	51⅝	27¾	80	56½
1911	38⅛	26	66¾	54
1910	34⅞	21	65	49
1909	36¼	18¾	69½	47
1908	27¼	12	57	35
1907	20½	8	65	23
1906	26½	17½	88½	62

LOWER PRICES FOR BREAD AND FLOUR

CHICAGO—Bread prices went back to five cents a loaf and flour dropped $1 per barrel in Chicago today. Big bakers claimed the grocers refused to handle bread at six cents. Lower prices in wheat and the reduction on flour are responsible for the drop, according to bakers.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER

Annual report of New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company shows net loss from 1914 operations of $45,010.

RANGE CATTLE TRADING IN TEXAS NOW ALMOST NIL

Prices About Same as Last Year, But Values Not Having Fair Test—Other Factors

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Range cattle trading in Texas and other parts of the Southwest, usually active at this season, is now almost at a standstill. The disappointing market for finished beef animals, accounts for it in part. Texas rangemen are holding their animals for about the same prices as a year ago, but too few have changed hands lately to test values. Average cattle prices at leading markets of the middle West are now fully $1 per hundredweight lower than in 1914.

Railroads of the Southwest are concerned, because there is possibility the annual northward spring migration of Texas cattle into Oklahoma and Kansas pastures, amounting to about 350,000 or more head, may not be witnessed this season.

Bankers here are having a comparatively small demand for loans on cattle on account of lack of trading by graziers and other operators. With abundant funds locally, bankers are ready to finance cattlemen's operations.

With excellent pasturage conditions in Texas and an abundance of cottonseed cake at comparatively low prices, owing to lack of the usual export buying, rangemen say they will fatten their steers out at home if the northward movement does not develop.

Texas, called the biggest cattle state of the country, is not permitting stock of any kind from any part of the world to enter her borders. New Mexico has a very similar embargo, and as a result importation of cattle from old Mexico has been stopped. Importations of cattle from Mexico last year were 533,358 head, a record number.

Expenses of railroad livestock traffic departments have been increasing and earnings decreasing.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bohemia	1½	1¼	1½
Butte London	20c	20c	20c
Boston Ely	15c	15c	15c
Buffalo	75c	70c	70c
Calaveras	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Calumet-Corbin	15c	14c	14c
Champion	12c	11c	11c
Crown Resv	85c	85c	85c
Davis Daly	94c	90c	94c
Eagle and Bluebell	80c	80c	80c
First National Copper	1 11/16	1 11/16	1 11/16
Goldfield Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Fortuna	3	2¾	2¾
Houghton	3	2½	2 11/16
Iron Blossom	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
Jumbo	1	99c	99c
Majestic	14c	14c	14c
Mexican Metals	18c	18c	18c
Nevada Douglas	39c	35c	35c
New Corneilla	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Oneco	75c	60c	75c
South Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Tonopah Midway	17c	17c	17c
United Verde Ex	3 1/16	3 1/16	3½

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.55¼	1.56½	1.51½	1.51⅝b
July	1.23¼	1.24	1.20⅝	1.20⅞
Sept	1.10¼	1.11¼	1.08⅝	108⅝
Corn—				
May	.73¾	.74¼-	.72⅝	.73-
July	.76⅛	.76⅝-	.75⅛-	.75⅝
Oats—				
May	.59⅝	.60⅛-	.58½-	.59b
July	.54⅝	.55⅛	.53⅝	.54⅛-
Sept	.47	...	...	.46¾
Pork—				
May	17.45	17.45	17.25	17.30
July	17.90	17.90	17.70	17.75
Lard—				
May	10.30	10.30	10.00	10.17
July	10.55	10.55	10.25	10.45

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Market during the early session was irregular; an advance of moderate proportions was seen due to light speculative offerings and to prospects of a rather bullish visible supply statement. Absence of political news early seemed to restrict offerings, but on the official report that Prezmsyl had fallen, a selling movement developed which carried values down from 2½ to 3½ cents per bushel. There was also peace talk from Chicago and Washington. A better export demand appeared at the decline.

There were rumors of business, but no amounts were stated. Foreign wheat markets showed no special feature. It is understood that English buyers are still awaiting the movement of the surplus from India, but most other countries are of course looking to Argentina and the United States for their supplies. Unfavorable crop reports came from Italy, mixed crop in India and better advices from Russia. The American winter wheat crop accounts continue very favorable with the prevailing weather conditions satisfactory.

Corn—Showed steadiness for a time on the improved export inquiry. A small business was claimed. There was some evidence of a steadier Argentine market although keen competition from that country is expected. Liquidation developed in sympathy with the decline in other markets. Professional traders continue rather bearish on account of liberal stocks. No heavy reduction in the visible was predicted.

Oats—Were irregular, showing firmness for a time on the rumors of export business and on light speculative offerings. A fair break followed however on the political advices. Country selling was of moderate proportions.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50⅜c, up ⅛c.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 13-16d., up 1-16d.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

MUCH FOREIGN MERCHANDISE REEXPORTED WITHOUT CHANGE

Although United States in 1914 Reshipped Many Millions Total Much Less Than That of Leading Commercial Countries of Europe

WASHINGTON—Foreign merchandise ranging between $35,000,000 and $43,000,000 annually is imported into the United States and reexported in its original condition. In the last fiscal year exports of foreign merchandise, according to the reports issued by the department of commerce through the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, aggregated $35,000,000, about $15,000,000 going to Canada and the remainder chiefly to France, United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Mexico, Cuba and the Netherlands, in amounts ranging downward from $4,000,000 to about $1,000,000.

The exportation of foreign merchandise by the United States is much less than that of most of the leading commercial countries of Europe. For example, the United Kingdom during the last calendar year exported $465,000,000 of foreign colonial merchandise, compared with $42,500,000 exported from the United States in that period. Great Britain's exports of foreign merchandise was thus 10 times as great as those of the United States, although her exports of domestic merchandise only exceeded those of the United States in the same period by 1 per cent. In 1913 Germany exported $189,000,000 of foreign merchandise and in 1912 France exported $357,000,000, these shipments in each case representing chiefly the products of the colonial possessions of those countries.

The exports of foreign merchandise from the United States do not include the entire exports of goods brought into the country, since a considerable proportion of the raw materials imported are subjected to processes of manufacture or refining and when exported are technically denominated "domestic."

Many lines of articles appear in the list of foreign merchandise exported from the country, but the leading factors include chemicals, $3,794,000; fibers, $3,522,000; fruits and nuts, $3,015,000; art works, $2,590,000, and India rubber, $2,398,000. Another group of which the respective exports during the fiscal year ranged between 1¼ to a little over 1½ million dollars each includes breadstuffs, lead and hides and skins. Exports of foreign wood and manufactures thereof during the year in question aggregated $1,000,000 in value. Silks, sugar, cotton goods, oils, iron and steel, and manufactured fibers each approximated a half million dollars in value. Woolen goods, raw cotton, dressed furs, spices, fish, and raw wool ranged from $400,000 down to $200,000 each; and cars and carriages, fertilizers, and horses ranged between $200,000 and $100,000 each in value.

Practically the entire world is drawn upon for the many lines of foreign merchandise that are shipped from the United States. United States imports horses chiefly from Mexico and Canada and exports them not only to those countries but also to various countries in Europe. This country exports about 18,000 000 pounds of foreign rice, obtained chiefly from the Netherlands, China, and Hongkong. Henequen, which is exported from the United States chiefly to Canada, Belgium, and other European countries, is brought mostly from Mexico. The india rubber which is exported from this country comes chiefly from Brazil and the British East Indies and is exported largely to Canada. The 1,500,000 pounds of block tin which United States exports to Canada represents less than 1½ per cent of the total imports of that article, brought into the country in part direct from the British East Indies and in part via England.

Complete details regarding the origin of imports and the destination of exports of foreign merchandise are contained in tables published as parts of the annual report on "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," on file at the branch offices of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, located in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Seattle, and obtainable by purchase from the commercial agents in charge of those offices, or from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. The price of this book is $1.

RECENT DIVIDEND ACTIONS HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—Last week's dividend record included two resumptions, one increased rate, one extra and one initial declaration. Osceola Consolidated Mines Company resumed dividends by declaring $2 for the quarter. The last dividend declared was $1, in July, 1914. The Ahmeek Mining Company declared a dividend of $3, compared with $2 declared in June, 1914.

The Chicago City Railway increased its dividend from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent and the Springfield Railway & Light Company started dividends by declaring 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock. The E. W. Bliss Company declared an extra of 1¼ per cent on its common stock.

Meetings this week include several which are of interest. Directors of Anaconda Mining Company will meet, but no change in the rate is expected. The American Locomotive meeting is awaited with considerable interest on account of the rumors that the directors will pass the preferred dividend. The equipment business has been bad for more than a year, and it is known that the company has earned nothing on its preferred stock for nearly a year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 237,379 head, a loss of 32,219 head, and they were 24,888 head under last year. Arrivals of hogs fell off 13,314 head from the pervious week but as compared with last year gained 10,644 head. Deliveries of cattle decreased 14,222 head for the week and 6488 head for the year. Sheep receipts were 3683 head lighter than those of the preceding week and as compared with the corresponding week of 1914 lost 29,044.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended March 20:

	Last week	Prev week	Last yr
Hogs	150,709	165,014	140,065
Cattle	39,036	44,378	85,627
Sheep	56,583	60,266	83,627
Totals	237,379	269,598	262,267

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—L. Karesh; U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.
Chicago—H. Maselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer st.
Havana—Mr. Magrina; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
San Francisco—J. F. Reidy of The Emporium; 82 Lincoln st.
St. Louis—M. M. Gubin; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Havana, Cuba—Mr. Magrina; U. S.
Para, Brazil—A. Hamce and M. J. Abbound; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON—The weekly report of the combined condition of the 12 federal reserve banks, announced by the federal reserve boards was as follows:

RESOURCES	March 19	March 12
Cash on hand, gold coin and ctfs	$245,018,000	$246,999,000
Legal tenders, silver ctfs and subsidiary coin	21,650,000	21,603,000
Totals	$266,668,000	$268,602,000
Rediscounts	29,894,000	27,785,000
Investments	21,572,000	20,478,000
Due from fed res bks; in transit	6,551,000	5,352,000
All other assets	8,496,000	8,905,000
Totals	$333,181,000	$331,122,000
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$36,119,000	$36,087,000
Reserve deposits	288,575,000	288,031,000
Fed resv notes in circ	8,487,000	7,004,000
Totals	$333,181,000	$331,122,000
Gold resve agst liabs	84.3%	85.3⅛
Cash reserve against liabilities	91.8%	92.7%
*Cash reserve against net liabilities	93.4%	94.0%
Federal res notes in circulation	$36,846,000	$33,965,000
Gold in hand from federal reserve agts for retirement of outstanding notes	28,359,000	26,961,000
Net liabilities of reserve banks upon outstanding notes	8,487,000	7,004,000
Maturities within 30 days	9,545,000	9,043,000
Maturities within 60 days	11,336,000	10,615,000
Other maturities	9,013,000	8,127,000

*After setting aside 40 per cent gold reserves against federal reserve notes in circulation, and after deducting items in transit between federal reserve banks.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9@9.50 bbl. $1.15 @1.20 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 39@42c lb; tub, 37@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz; fresh western first 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.20c per pound in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pb; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.. pk.

Potatoes—Maine, 20c pk, 70c bu, $1.30 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Strawberries—Florida, 35@50c box.

Oranges—California navels, 25@40c doz; Florida, 25@40c; tangerines, 35c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN		Increase
February—		
Gross	$736,476	*$98,939
Net	268,081	5,162
Oper income	219,911	4,621
From July 1—		
Gross	6,813,404	*378,377
Net	2,429,471	*262,926
Oper income	2,047,834	*303,770
ANN ARBOR		
Second week Mar	$30,715	*$2,865
From July 1	1,631,175	*21,966
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
Second week March	$176,017	$8,553
From Jan 1	1,819,681	71,499

*Decrease.

INVESTMENTS OF LOCAL ORDER NOW ADVISED

Blockade of Germany by Allies and Unsettlement as to Italy Entering War Prompts Bankers to Caution Clients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The topic of discussion in financial circles here is principally upon the effect the allied blockade of Germany will have upon the commerce of the United States, and particularly upon the future foreign investments by Americans. The opinion prevails in Wall street that although Washington is in duty bound to protest against any interference with United States' peaceful commerce, yet this protest is more formal than anything else, and nothing more can come of it, for it is regarded as unquestioned that Great Britain and France have the right to put into effect a commercial blockade if they can maintain it. The comparison with the action of the Federal states in establishing blockade on southern ports during the American civil war is regarded as a parallel.

The unsettled status of Italy regarding her possible entry into hostilities is unsettling foreign exchange somewhat, and bankers are of the opinion that the proper course for American investors to take is to confine their purchases to American securities, for in the present status of European affairs they are as likely as not to "buy into a war," and the action of England and France has been in effect to lay an embargo on foreign loans and credits except to their Allies. The opinion now prevails that the United States has no business helping them carry on their war, and that should they wish to continue the purchase of supplies here they should be made to pay for these in gold, or failing this, the American manufacturer should mark up his price in order that the falling exchange may be evened. In this connection several bankers are advising their clients that the best interests of everybody will be served by keeping out of foreign loans altogether, which course, it is pointed out, will not only be protective to home interests, but will tend to shorten the period of war. It is understood that certain citizens may feel it incumbent upon them to subscribe to foreign loans of their former land.

A financial expert says:

"Financial conservatism has been the marked characteristic, lately, and although there is little doubt that blockade restrictions have lowered the general commercial tone, they have not notably depressed foreign shipments, which from this port have lately totaled a trifle under $41,000,000, by far the greatest record so far established and firmly setting the balance of trade on our side for the first half of March at something more than $75,000,000. There is a small drop in exports, which brings them down to a little higher than the average.

The exchange situation is one that is causing some consideration on the part of our banking houses, the heavy purchases showing still further the percentage of Europe's indebtedness to us. Bills drawn on London have duplicated to all intents and circumstances the low exchange figure of a month ago, and Paris exchange has dropped lower, while marks, showing a good reaction after the German war loan subscription, sagged steeply again. Twenty-five million dollars in gold has come back to us since January 1, and the money market has shown fairly clearly that London discounts must advance, though so far there has been no evidence of this tendency. The interest rate for loans should soon show some of the effect of the use to which our capital has been put in absorbing the securities sent back to us from Europe, and because of this absorption not much capital is being offered. Of course, the real test of the money market will come when peace has been declared, when the war loans will begin to appear, though it is officially announced that already these war loans have totaled more than eight billions.

"An encouraging sign of returning composure in the industrial situation is the settlements that are taking place between employers and employees, notably the four-year agreement just signed between the West Virginia miners and operators, bringing a needed relief to this harassed region. The railroad situation is working out nicely, and there is every prospect that the arbitration committee will be able to work out a harmonious adjustment, which will have no small effect upon the ability of the railroads to float such loans as they may require for development and extension. The impression in financial circles now is that no eastern wage advance on the part of the railroads may be looked for, but in the West there will be such advances; then the practical abandonment by the administration of further anti-trust legislation, for some time at least, must have its effect in producing a better all-round condition.

"The chief difficulty with conservative business men now is their inability to determine with any degree of possible accuracy just how long the war will last, and in consequence they are hesitant to enter upon obligations, not knowing just when readjustments in the European situation may cause an upheaval of commercial interests here."

WESTERN MONEY RATES EASIEST IN MANY YEARS

Bond Dealers and Investment Houses Continue Cheerful Over Outlook in Their Lines

CHICAGO—Money conditions throughout the West remain practically the same. The accumulation and abundance of funds at the larger centers is causing a downward trend in the price of money in the establishment of an easiness in rates without precedent since 1900 at least. Rates on collateral continue at 4 to 4½ per cent, 4 to 5 per cent over the counter, with commercial paper 3½ to 4½ per cent. Brokers report the number of offerings scarce, for the reason that the mercantile lines are buying sparingly and the activity in stocks and securities is of a limited character whereby few loans are solicited. There is, however, a semblance of strength in the security market and although there is nothing to justify any sharp advance, the general market has withstood the test of depression, and the plenitude of money tends to advance the prices of good securities.

Bond dealers and investment houses are generally optimistic over the situation as many corporation and municipal issues are meeting with broader and wider anticipation and prices are of satinfactory character. The sale of Chicago City $2,250,000 general corporate, harbor and bridge issue 4 per cent bonds was one of the recent offerings which were favorably taken up.

Country banks are still sending in their surplus funds to the financial centers, although there are a few instances wherein buying of commerical paper is being shown at 4 per cent.

Bankers in the Twin Cities report the situation as unchanged. Rates of discount at the principal institutions continue at 4½ to 5 per cent. There is comparatively little demand for loans, what few there are being confined to the lumber industry.

No new features have developed in the Southwest and bankers at St. Louis find deposits are still increasing. There are a few indications of some increased borrowing but not of large amount. Rates of discount remain the same as in the past few weeks.

FINANCIAL NOTES

International money order business of United States postal service fell off 33 1-3 per cent during first quarter of the fiscal year 1915.

New York Air Brake Company received a contract valued at $30,000,000 from Russian government for shrapnel shells, which it will divide with Westinghouse companies.

French foreign trade in first two months of 1915 decreased $126,400,000 a month, equally divided between exports and imports, compared with average decrease of $164,000,000 a month in first five months of war.

Pennsylvania railroad now has 92,225 stockholders with average holdings of 108 shares or three shares less than a year ago. There are 44,469 women stockholders. Number of foreign stockholders has increased by 190 in past year.

Boston has the largest deposits per capita of population of any city in the United States with $1.44 per capita, a little greater than New York, while the third city reaches only $1.23 per capita. Average amount in August was $90.89, and now it has reached $99.64.

Record-breaking exports and decreased imports for the month of February gave the port of New York a balance of trade in its favor amounting to $42,186,306. For the five months beginning with October, New York alone has built up a trade balance in favor of this country of more than $131,000,000.

F. G. Carpenter writes to Sunday Globe from Buenos Aires that much of the Argentine wool clip of over 250,000,000 pounds is piled up awaiting shipment abroad. Europe had taken two thirds of the clip, and the government is being asked to aid in increasing business with the United States.

Deal involving $4,000,000 in spot cash for American cotton has just been closed. Cotton will be shipped immediately from New Orleans to the Lindeloef Company of Gothensberg, Sweden. It is the largest single sale in months. Cash payment will be made at New Orleans as rapidly as the bales are loaded on ship.

William Ellis Corey, former president of United States Steel Corporation, before leaving for Europe Saturday said he thought business would be in full swing by the fall, and that it would be brisk for three years. "We are getting a great deal of business from Europe on account of the war, and I am confident that good proportion of it will stay after the war ends if it is properly attended to."

"World's crop of wheat in 1914-15 is estimated at 1,004,000,000 quintals (quintal is 220.46 pounds), an increase of 36,000,000 quintals over average for past five years. Rye this year will exceed the average consumption for five years by 2,000,000 quintals, and maize will be 41,000,000 quintals in excess of the same average. The production of barley will be 18,000,000 quintals less than the average consumption of the last five years, and the production of oats will be 17,000,000 quintals less.

BUSY SESSION

Total dealings of 26,760 shares on the Boston stock exchange Saturday, were the largest for any two-hour session since Dec. 28, 1912, when the turnover amounted to 32,150 shares.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters have been issued to following new corporations by the Massachusetts commission:

Beacon Securities Company, Boston—Hermann A. Dolbeare, J. Sidney Stone; $150,000.
Thomas Cavanagh Company, Boston—Thomas Cavanagh, Ethel L. Macklernan; $5000.
Clinton Express Company, Clinton—Edwain S. Pease, Michael F. Ferguson, Henry C. Duprey; $1000.
Roberts Garage, Inc., Boston—Frank L. Roberts, Edward R. Sherburne, Edward H. Wood; $5000.
Sumner's Market Company, Boston—John O'Connor, Frank L. Day; $10,000.
William Leavens & Co., Inc.—William Leavens, Medford; Frank L. Mason, Medford; $75,000.
Edward Heffernan Company, Lynn—Edward Heffernan, Edward F. Farley; $50,000.
W. F. Whitney Company—William D. Miller, Ashburnham; Oliver J. Schoonmaker, Ashburnham; $99,900.
Crescent Bottling Company, Inc.—William F. Straub, Fitchburg; Patrick E. Griffin, Walpole, N. H.; George F. Griffin, Fitchburg; $8000.
The Bell Company—Samuel H. Bell, Rocky Point, N. C.; Merle Bell, Worcester; Lawrence Ewing, South Framingham; $25,000.
New England Trade-Travel Company—Malcolm Donald, Milton; Wetmore Hodges, Detroit, Mich; Stewart C. Woodworth, Boston; $50,000.
Apartment Central Office, Inc., Boston—Arthur W. Tinker, John J. Buckley; $10,000.
Hotel Heidelberg, Inc., Boston—J. Winsor Davy, G. Denn Yeaton, Robert H. Montgomery; $10,000.
Newfoundland Corporation, Boston—Keith McLeod, Charles L. Harrison; $1100.
James E. Gaffney Contracting Company, Inc., Boston—James E. Gaffney, Miles Wambaugh; $5000.
Crown Paint & Paper Company, North Adams—Harold A. Spencer, Leon W. Graves; $10,000.
Boston & Lawrence Bolt & Iron Co., Boston—Roland Litchfield, Ella J. Batchelder, Jane A. Hay; $25,000.
Boston Armature Works, Inc., Boston—John W. Head, Ralph J. Murphy, Joseph A. Murphy; $7500.
The Perfect Tailoring Company, Boston; Louis Hyman, Samuel Simons, Lena Simons; $5000.
Union Delicatessen Stores Company, Boston—Alfred H. Coughlin, Beatrice A. Glynn, Anna J. Knudson; $50,000.
A. G. Mead Co.—Felix McPartland, Cambridge; William H. Swain, Needham; Helen A. McPartland, Cambridge; $5000.
The Cottonseed Oil Co.—Richard F. Hoyt, Brookline; Leo J. Dunn, Boston; $100,000.
Edgartown Garage Company, Edgartown—Daniel T. Cassidy, Richard L. Colter, Elizabeth A. Kelly; $3000.
Huntington Art Press, Inc.—Isaac N. Spafford, Newton; Rose S. Sullivan, Somerville; $10,000.
Stone & Knight Company, Waltham—F. M. Stone, William B. Stone, Horace A. Knight; $10,000.
Telegram Publishing Company of Pittsfield, Mass., Pittsfield—Robert J. Orr, Arthur M. Miner, James J. Canning; $25,000.
Hotel Door Signal Company, Boston—George W. Gill, Allen C. Jones, Frank W. Morris; $25,000.
The United Suit & Cloak Company, New Bedford—Nathaniel R. Goodman, Louis J. Geffen, Nathan Gordon; $7500.
Outlook Real Estate Corporation—George S. Gilpatric, Francis H. Ricker, John A. Webber; $10,000.
The Union Express Company, Clinton—Patrick F. Hastings, James F. Hastings, William T. Burke; $1000.
McNally Building Company, Boston—Joseph McLellan, Almon F. McNally, William J. Burns; $30,000.
States Traveller Company—Jacob Eisenberger, Norristown, Pa.; Harry E. Parker, Somerville; $20,000.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS ROAD IS DOING WELL

NEW YORK—President Schaff, of Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, says that all through Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas outlook for winter wheat could not be better. Texas has increased its wheat acreage by at least 400,000 acres, and some conditions are ideal. In Kansas, they are estimating the crop will reach 200,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 180,000,000 bushels.

A large part of the recent increases in gross earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has been due to the heavy movement of oil from the Oklahoma fields. The company, Mr. Schaff said, is hauling about 200 cars a day. He expects gross business from now to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, will be at least even with corresponding period last year. Missouri, Kansas & Texas may buy 40 Mikado locomotives and 1200 coal cars, but aside from that, immediate requirements were small.

Mr. Schaff said general business conditions in the Southwest were unfavorable, and that any marked turn could not be expected until this year's crops are virtually made.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE ROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT

PHILADELPHIA—Annual report of the West Jersey & Seashore railroad Company, covering year ended Dec. 31, 1914, has been issued. The income account compares:

	1914	1913
Rail op revenue	$6,472,599	$6,405,787
Rail op expenses	5,177,562	5,180,294
Net rail revenue	1,295,036	1,225,492
Aux op (def)	....	43,621
Net railway op revenue	1,295,036	1,181,871
Ry tax accrd	333,306	318,965
Ry op inc	961,730	862,905
Other income	203,071	197,162
Gross income	1,164,801	1,060,067
Deductions	608,843	586,673
Net income	*555,958	473,804

*Equal to 5.7 per cent earned on $9,641,600 common stock compared with 4.9 per cent earned in 1913 and 9.2 per cent in 1912.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED

PARIS—A decree has been promulgated extending the moratorium as applied to rentes until July 15.

AMERICAN OFFICE APPLIANCE INDUSTRY LOOKS FOR BOOM

Many Business Efficiency and Labor Saving Devices Expected Greatly to Enlarge Field for Demand After War, Which Has Stopped Manufacturing Abroad

Typewriters, adding machines and other labor saving office devices, as an industry, have not been much affected by the war, it is said. For a long time manufacturing in some of the factories was restricted, but matters were soon adjusted to conditions and makers now look forward with confidence as to the situation.

Germany turned out vast numbers of typewriters, similar in design to American-made machines. They were cheaper than the American typewriters, and had a large sale in all the countries on the continent. Agencies were, however, established by all the leading American companies in the large cities, and although sales were somewhat hampered by high duties, the excellent wearing abilities and other features found a constantly increasing demand abroad. The war seriously affected American export trade and in some European countries little is being done in America business appliances at present.

The effect of the war on the German typewriters was to stop manufacture. Rehabilitation of the German typewriter trade will take a long time, it is expected.

With the conclusion of the war will come a huge demand from every country in Europe for American typewriters and business appliances, it is declared. This, says Frank E. Tupper, president of the Annual Business Show Company, which will hold a business efficiency exposition in Mechanics building next month, is stimulating the office appliance industry of this country.

Closely allied to the typewriter industry is the adding machine. This is called an entirely American invention, but its advantages have been readily recognized by all the great European countries and thousands of machines have been sold abroad. At present exports of this line are very small, but the future looks exceedingly bright.

The Germans produced a large number of calculating machines. The men in certain sections of the country had worked at nothing else and their skill and ability were conceded to be marked. The machinery was of an intricate character and had to be adjusted to a nicety. For years Germany held a monopoly in this line and the machines had a large sale here. Some few machines have reached this country since the opening of hostilities, but the imports have now practically ceased. Some American manufacturers, recognizing the trade possible in this particular field of calculating machines, have gone into the manufacturing end of it and are now putting on the market machines which are said to be not only equal to the German machines in accuracy, but are superior in speed and the rapid solution of intricate calculations. Further, they effect an economy in price, since they are free of the heavy import duty. That these machines will find a ready sale not only in this country, but on the European continent after the close of the war is certain. These machines will be on exhibition at the exposition.

In office furniture Americans are said to be in the lead. In almost every office on the continent of Europe American desks and chairs, filing cabinets and index systems are to be seen. The expected needed replacement of these after the war may give American trade a boom.

A somewhat recent innovation is that of steel office furniture. Great strides have been made in this industry during the past few years. It entailed vast expenditures in stamping machinery and dies to evolve office furniture which could compete in design, utility and convenience with the splendid specimens of wooden furniture produced by the manufacturers, but it has been done. Today it is possible to purchase every description of steel office furniture in the most artistic designs and colorings, which only the touch can distinguish from the finest specimens of wood.

Dictating machines and commercial phonographs are essentially of American manufacture. A short time before the war Germany sent to this country a commercial phonograph, but little has been heard of it and the trade in American dictating machines keeps increasing.

America owes a great deal of her proficiency in shorthand writing to British methods. Many stenographers are being reenforced by writers on a shorthand writing machine, for which great claims in speed and accuracy of transcript are made. France and England formerly evolved machines intended to produce the same results, but American machines, with improved methods and designs, have now attained great success.

In business devices that assist in the conduct of everyday commercial work America has often led. When the war is over an immense trade is looked for not only on the continent of Europe, but in South America and other countries. The export trade is full of possibilities, it is contended.

LARGE PROFITS FOR OHIO OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK—An increase of $5,370,374 in profit and loss surplus of Ohio Oil Company as of Dec. 31, 1914, together with dividend payments of $4,350,000, indicates net earnings after depreciation for 1914 of $9,720,374, equivalent to almost 65 per cent on $15,000,000 capital stock. The pipe line properties carried at $12,159,604 on Dec. 31 were disposed of to Illinois Pipe Line Company on Jan. 1, 1915. The deduction of these properties would reduce profit and loss surplus to $56,689,823, but this figure shows increase of $7,464,411 over company's surplus at close of 1912.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON—Spot copper £68 5s., up £1 5s.; electrolytic £74 5s., up 15s.; spot tin £171 10s., up £6 10s.; futures £166 10s., off 10s.; straits £173, off £8; sales spot tin 160 tons, futures 300 tons; lead £22 17s. 6d., up 5s.; spelter £44 5s., unchanged.

BANK CONSOLIDATION

MINNEAPOLIS—The First National Bank and the Security National Bank will be consolidated, making a banking institution with the largest resources of any west of Chicago. The capital will be $5,000,000.

Strong? Rigid? Yes—
it is L. B. Steel

All L. B. steel office equipment is practically indestructible. More than that, it's L. B. through and through, has all the features and conveniences that have made L. B. standard for card and filing systems.

L. B. steel card-index and filing cabinets are built for continuous performance. They'll make a gilt-edge investment of every dollar they cost you.

Perhaps you think you don't need L. B.—that your business is "too small" to require a filing system. An L. B. salesman might come to your office and show you how L. B. Service would save your time and money. A 'phone call will bring him.

Library Bureau

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Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

CHICAGO TRACK TEAM CAPTURES BIG INDOOR MEET

Work of Maroon Athletes in the Western Conference Championships at Evanston, Ill., Exceeds Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Followers of Western Conference track and field athletics are today discussing with much interest the showing made by the University of Chicago athletes in the conference indoor championships, which took place in the Northwestern University gymnasium Saturday evening and which resulted in a victory for the Chicago athletes by a score of 37¼ points. University of Illinois, considered a favorite to win, was second with 25¾ points. Northwestern was third with 22½, Wisconsin fourth with 14, Minnesota and Purdue were tied for fifth with 5 points and Indiana was seventh with ½ point.

Chicago led from the start and the Maroon athletes gave a grand exhibition. The team which Coach Stagg has developed this winter proved to be much stronger than expected, while Illinois did not come up to expectations. Northwestern showed up very well, finishing higher in the standing than was generally expected.

Three new conference records were established, Chicago athletes getting two of them and Illinois the other. In the one-mile run, Campbell of Chicago did 4m. 29s., the former mark being 4m. 32 4-5s. Dismond of Chicago ran the quarter-mile in 52s., which was four fifths of a second better than the previous mark. Mason of Illinois did the two-mile run in 9m. 45 2-5s., the former record for this distance being 10m. 1-5s.

Two old records were tied when Knight of Chicago did 5 2-5s. in the 50-yard dash and McKeown did 8s. for the 60-yard hurdles.

Stout of Chicago was the largest individual point-winner, getting a second in the one-mile and first in the half-mile. In the latter event he sprang a surprise by defeating Captain Osborn of Northwestern in a close finish.

Chicago won the relay team race in a great contest. Mason lost his shoe on the first lap, but his team was able to overcome this handicap and win out.

LAFAYETTE NINE ON TWO WEEKS' TRIP IN SOUTH

EASTON, Pa.—The Lafayette College baseball team started south yesterday on what is probably the most extensive training trip that any college team will take this season. The Maroon and White nine will be in the South for about two weeks. In that time they will play 10 games besides the practise they will have in the mornings. They should come back for the 22-game schedule in the North about as well prepared as a big league team. Many of the games are arranged in groups of three to save as much traveling as possible.

Thirteen men make the trip, 11 of them being varsity men from last year. Four are pitchers. The selection is as follows: Wright, captain and catcher; Myers, first base; T. Brown, second base; Troxell, shortstop; Helfrich, third base; Blackburn, right fielder; Hunt, center fielder; Winters, utility infielder; Gerard, Hammer, Holden and C. Brown, pitchers. Coach Crowell and Manager James Kennedy accompany the team. The schedule for the trip follows:

March 22, 23, 24, South Carolina at Columbia, S. C.; 25, Baltimore Federal league club at Fayetteville, N. C.; 26, A. and M. College at West Raleigh, N. C.; 27, Trinity College at Durham, N. C.; 29, V. M. I. at Lexington, Va.; 30, 31, Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va.

April 1, Richmond College at Richmond.

BRAVES TO FACE ATLANTA TEAM

MACON, Ga.—Manager Stallings of the Boston Nationals will lead his team against the Atlanta team here this afternoon in the first of the series of practise games which is to be played by the world's champions with that club.

No work was given the players yesterday, Manager Stallings taking some of them to his plantation at Haddock Saturday night. The others spent the day quietly. Saturday saw another game with Macon and the world's champions won easily by a score of 6 to 1. Six innings were played, Boston using James and Luque as pitchers while Ostendorf, Dickerson and Mathieu pitched for Macon.

RED SOX START ON SECOND WEEK

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The second week of practise for the entire Boston American baseball squad begins here today, and after a day of rest yesterday Manager Carrigan will put his players through some strenuous work. Only two weeks remain before the players start East, and the Red Sox manager has a lot to accomplish before the trip begins.

Manager Carrigan did not give the players any practise Saturday, as conditions were unfavorable for play. The men were taken on a long walk in the forenoon.

CAPT. H. G. OSBORN '15
Northwestern University track team

HUEY LEADS IN CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD MEET

Chicago Star Has Won Seven Straight Games and Has Record High Run of Tournament

CHICAGO—With 16 games remaining to complete the schedule play in the three-cushion billiard championship tournament, William Huey of Chicago leads the entrants, having won seven straight games. On one occasion he made a high run of 13, the record of the tournament. Huey has yet to meet George Moore, John Daly and Alfred De Oro of New York, the other leaders in the tournament.

George Moore, who has lost one game in seven, has disposed of Daly, and is considered by the experts to have an even break with Huey. The games scheduled for today follow:

August Kleckhefer, Milwaukee, and John Hahman, Minneapolis.
George Moore, New York, and Joe Capron, St. Paul.
John Daly, New York, and Lloyd Jevne, Salt Lake City.
William Huey, Chicago, and Charles Ellis, Cleveland.

The standing of the players follows:

Name and city	Won	Lost	BG	HR
Huey, Chicago	7	0	58	13
Moore, New York	6	1	64	8
Daly, New York	6	1	59	12
De Oro, New York	5	2	66	6
Morin, Chicago	3	3	63	9
Kleckhefer, Milwaukee	4	5	58	6
Jevne, Salt Lake City	3	5	71	6
Ellis, Cleveland	3	5	64	6
Eames, Denver	4	7	68	8
Capron, St. Paul	3	6	64	7
Hahman, Minneapolis	3	6	70	7
Lean, Chicago	1	2	56	7

SOCCER MEN WILL PRACTISE TODAY

Spring practise in soccer will start at Harvard University this afternoon, and in football next Monday, to continue until the spring vacation, beginning April 17. Capt. W. W. Weld '16, and Coach Charles Burgess will find a few veterans in college available for the fall, but the spring work is designed to train the new men.

Since all the collegiate games have been transferred from the spring to the fall, only a few practise contests with the mill teams and others like the Prospect Union will be ventured in the spring. Besides, Captain Weld, R. H. Norris, J. M. Jennings, Donald Moffatt and Grover O'Neill are in college, and a few promising players are said to be among the freshmen.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEET ARRANGED

NEW YORK—A swimming meet to decide the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship has been arranged, with Pennsylvania, Yale and Columbia, all of whom were tied at the close of the intercollegiate series, competing. Accordingly Pennsylvania withdrew its protest against Columbia, Yale and Pennsylvania meet March 31 at the C. C. N. Y. pool.

Columbia will meet Yale at the New York A. C. on April 1 and on April 17 Pensylvania and Columbia will meet at Princeton.

YALE OARSMEN TO START ACTIVE WORK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale crews will start active training today for the race with the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill river on April 3. Twenty oarsmen have been selected for the training table. Coach Nickalls plans a series of races between the first and second boats this week. M. A. Abbott, coach of the Groton school oarsmen, who saw the work of the oarsmen, said the Yale crews were much further advanced in form than a year ago.

ENGLISH LEAGUE PLAYERS BEAT SCOTTISH TEAM

First Victory for That Country Since 1904—Tottenham Hotspur Wins From Oldham

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—At Glasgow Saturday the team representing the English football league beat the Scottish league representative 4 goals to 1, this being the first victory of the English league in Scotland since 1904.

In the league football Oldham Athletic were beaten by Tottenham Hotspur 1 goal to 0, while Manchester City defeated Sheffield Wednesday 4 goals to 0. Blackburn Rover beat Chelsea 3 goals to 1, while Everton defeated Notts County by 4 goals to 0. Manchester City again lead the first division.

In the second division Derby County beat Birmingham on the latter's ground 2 goals to 0, while Preston Northend defeated Stockport County 2 goals to 0.

Derby and Preston now have a clear lead on the table Derby being first. Grimsby Town beat Arsenal 1 goal to 0, while Fulham drew with Notts Forest and Clapton Orient drew with Huddersfield.

In the Southern league Watford beat Crystal Palace on the latter's ground 1 goal to 0, while Reading, seconds to Watford on the table, beat Norwich City 2 goals to 0. West Ham beat South Hampton 3 goals to 0 and Cardiff City beat Millwall 4 goals to 1.

PRINCETON WILL OPEN BASEBALL YEAR WEDNESDAY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton will open her baseball season on Wednesday with Gettysburg, while Villanova comes to Princeton on Saturday. Coach Clarke has had his men out of doors for the last few days and a temporary diamond has been laid out in one corner of the field where practise games with the second team have been played.

The candidates that have been retained are divided into two squads and the present varsity squad is composed of the following: Cory, Deyo, Dickerman, Douglas, Driggs, Gill, Greene, Hoyt, Keating, Lambertin, Madden Salmon, Scully and Shea, while the scrub squad is composed of Campbell, Chaplin, Copeland, Haas, Haviland, Kelliher, Law, Link, Matlock, O'Kane, Talley and Whitehouse.

The lineup is still uncertain. Although he has only been out for baseball since the close of the basketball season, Gill probably will hold third base, though Dickerman and Shea are trying hard for it. Madden is working out at shortstop and at present he seems to have the call over Law, who held the place last year. Duer and O'Kane are the likely ones for second base, while Douglas or Scully appear to have the best chance at first base.

PICKUPS

Turner, veteran third baseman of the Cleveland Americans, made a home run against Dallas Saturday with the bases full.

Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals appears to have picked up a most promising young pitcher in Kirmayer.

Ty Cobb, the brilliant outfielder of the Detroit Americans, has reported to Manager Jennings for spring practise at Mobile.

The New York Nationals have finished a championship season in last place only once since 1876. They have been first seven times.

Manager McGraw of the Giants has sold Catchers Marshal and Johnson to the St. Paul, Minn., club. Pitcher Glass has also agreed to go to that team.

Umpire Connolly will be seen in the American league circuit for three more years as he has signed a contract to that effect. He is one of the best in the business.

Lajoie is not the only star player in the major leagues who will return to his first club this summer, as Catcher Dooin started in with Cincinnati before going to Philadelphia.

Manager Bresnahan must have his Chicago Cubs playing pretty fast ball this spring when they can take three straight from the Athletics, even though Baker and Collins are absent from Manager Mack's lineup.

Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans has donated the baseball grounds at Washington for the use of high school teams during May as the Senators will be playing away from home during that month.

According to reports Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals expects much from Gerber, a recruit shortstop who will try for that position this spring, Wagner going to first to take the place of Konetchy who has gone to the Federals.

Reports from Daytona state that J. W. Coombs, the former pitcher of the Athletics, is showing championship form in his spring work. Should he be in his 1911 form, the Brooklyn Nationals will have to be considered as championship possibilities.

SPRINGFIELD TO HAVE REGATTA OF NATIONAL A. A. O.

Association of Amateur Oarsmen Increase Executive Committee and Also Name Dates

NEW YORK—Much satisfaction is being expressed here today over the announcement that the forty-third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held this summer at Springfield, Mass., under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Rowing Association. Springfield was decided upon as the place for the regatta at the annual meeting of the association held here Saturday.

Aug. 13 and 14 are the dates which have been selected for the big event and the course to be used is the one that formerly was used by college crews on the Connecticut river. Five cities applied for the event. These were San Francisco, Cal., San Diego, Cal., Duluth, Buffalo and Springfield. The date follows the Canadian regatta, which is scheduled for Aug. 6 and 7, and will insure a number of Canadian entries. The vote of the delegates was: Springfield, 6; Duluth, 2; Buffalo, 2, and San Diego, 1.

An effort was made to secure the attraction for San Diego in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition, but the fact that it would cost $200 for each oarsman, with three weeks' loss of time, caused the executive committee to vote against the Pacific coast. It is probable that several of the national champions will compete in the San Diego regatta, which is scheduled for Sept. 9.

Dates were also assigned for the principal rowing events throughout the country by the executive committee at the meeting. The Memorial day regatta of the New York Rowing Association will be held on the Harlem river, and the Hudson River Rowing Association annual races were set for July 3. The middle states regatta will be held on Sept. 6, but the location will be decided later.

Three members were added to the executive committee, making the total 15. The new members are Dr. G. B. McGrath, president of the Northeast Rowing Association; C. B. Sumner, San Diego, and Philip Maas, Philadelphia. This will result in better representation from the new districts and bring the different elements into more harmonious relations.

President Pilkington announced the following members of the national regatta committee: J. P. Coogan, Springfield, Mass., chairman; J. P. Fox, Boston; C. A. Zappone, Washington; G. V. N. Lothrop, Detroit; H. P. Burke, Philadelphia; J. O. Regan, New York city, and F. R. Fortmeyer, New York city. The following regattas were sanctioned:

May 22, American Rowing Association, Philadelphia; 31, New York Rowing Association, Harlem river, New York.
June 19, Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia.
July 3, Hudson River Rowing Association, New York; 5, Peoples' Regatta, Philadelphia; Springfield Rowing Association, Springfield, Mass.; Riverdale Rowing Club, New England Regatta Association, Boston.
Aug. 13 and 14, national regatta, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 6, Detroit River Regatta Association, Detroit; New England Regatta, Boston; 6, Middle States Regatta Association.
Oct. 12, New England Regatta Association, Boston.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Harvard varsity gymnastic team defeated Dartmouth College Saturday 42 points to 12.

The Yale varsity gymnastic team defeated Princeton Saturday by a score of 33 points to 19.

Rowland George '16 has been elected captain of next year's University of Chicago basketball team.

W. W. Dwyer '15 has been elected captain of the Columbia basketball team for next winter.

The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team defeated Columbia University Saturday 29 points to 25.

S. F. Martin of Clinton, Mass., has been elected captain of the Phillips-Exeter academy hockey team for next year.

Frank Patterson '16, guard on this year's varsity five, has been elected captain of the Northwestern University basketball teams for next winter.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Boston Arena in the fourth of their interclub games Saturday 6 goals to 5. The games now stand 3 to 1 in favor of B. A. A.

By winning Saturday's game by 8 goals to 3, the Wanderers of Montreal won the right to meet the Quebecs tomorrow and Wednesday evenings for the professional hockey championship of Canada.

Harvard and Yale secured places in the semi-finals of the Intercollegiate Fencing League championships Saturday by eliminating Bowdoin in the preliminaries held in Boston. Harvard won 15 bouts, Yale won 10 and Bowdoin took 2.

Two Dartmouth College interclass records were broken and one equaled in the meet Saturday. W. R. R. Granger, Jr., made a new mark of 1m. 14 4-5s. in the 600-yard handicap run; and Holbrook '17, made a new mark in the 600-yard novice run of 1m. 31 3-5s. Karl Stillman '16, equaled the college indoor record of 6 3-5s. for the 60-yard dash.

JOHNSON ASSISTANT MANAGER

The appointment of R. B. Johnson '17, of Newark, N. J., as second assistant manager of the Harvard lacrosse team has been announced, subject to the approval of the athletic committee.

COLLEGE WRESTLERS MEET NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Intercollegiate Championships to Take Place at South Bethlehem, Pa., Under the Auspices of Lehigh University—System of Scoring Points Has Been Changed

NEW YORK—Friday and Saturday have been selected as the dates for the holding of the Intercollegiate Wrestling League championship meet. Lehigh University will act as host at South Bethlehem, Pa. The dates and place were decided upon at a meeting of the league held here Saturday.

In order to make the competition keener a new rule was adopted at the meeting. The system of point scoring was changed from 5 points for a fall and 4 points for a decision, to 4 points for a fall and 3 points for a decision. The effect of the change will be to make three falls equal to four decisions totaled one more point than three falls. It is believed that the change will be an added incentive for falls. The rule was fostered by C. E. Vance of Lehigh, secretary of the league, and passed unanimously.

Brown and Lafayette will in all probability be invited to join in the league, following a vote to expand. At present there are five colleges in the league, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton and Lehigh. Yale dropped out of the league several years ago.

A motion made by President L. Blanke of Cornell strictly defining the eligibility of entrants to the intercollegiates was passed. A man must be in residence in the college he represents for a full year before the intercollegiates, or must have been inactive in the intercollegiates of the year before. All other minor sport collegiate leagues have a similar ruling, and it was to supply the defect that this amendment was added to the by-laws.

In the drawings for the preliminaries, Cornell, last year's champion, failed to get a single bye, Lehigh, Princeton and Columbia drawing two each, and Pennsylvania getting one. Each college is limited to two. Unlike swimming, the championship is awarded to the team scoring the most points in the intercollegiates and not to the winner of the round-robin series. The championship title seems to rest between Cornell and Lehigh. The drawings follow:

115-pound class—Columbia vs. Cornell, Lehigh vs. Pennsylvania, Princeton a bye.
125-pound class—Columbia vs. Princeton, Lehigh vs. Cornell, Pennsylvania a bye.
135-pound class—Lehigh vs. Cornell, Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, Colubia a bye.
145-pound class—Cornell vs. Princeton, Lehigh vs. Pennsylvania, Columbia a bye.
158-pound class—Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, Cornell vs. Princeton, Lehigh a bye.
175-pound class—Columbia vs. Princeton, Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, Lehigh a bye.
Heavyweight class—Cornell vs. Lehigh, Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, Princeton a bye.

The colleges have entered the following men:

Cornell—Culbertson, Tuthill, 115; Greene, McKenzie, 125; Post, Travis, Reynolds, 135; Putney, 145; Saeger, 158; Williams, Carter, 158; Gallogly, 175; Snyder, Kleinert, McKeage, heavyweight.

Lehigh—Kirkuff, Reynolds, 115; Martin, Tambert, 125; McCullough, Wills, 135; Hiss, Thomas, 145; Sawtelle, 158; Good, 175; Inge, Pons, Fleming, heavyweight.

Princeton—Nebeker, 115; Prickett, 125; Tancock, 135; Frantz, 145; Baker, 158; Gile, 175; Longstreth, heavyweight.

Pennsylvania—Sherman, 115; Wolley, Rose, 125; Mitchell, Morton, 135; Tazwell, Williams, 145; Levin, Tucker, 158; Statler, 175; Dorizas, Jones, heavyweight.

Columbia—Pascarella, Bernstein, 115; Aimee, Le Bron, 125; De Murin, Bryan, Gardner, 135; Schwann, Boyce, 145; Montgomery, Howry, 158; Cleveland, 175; Mouquin, heavyweight.

FULTZ PROPOSES BOARD TO STOP WAR IN BASEBALL

NEW YORK—With a view to settling the differences between organized baseball and the Federal league, President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players Fraternity has proposed that a board of arbitrators be appointed by the organizations.

His idea is that such a board should settle territorial rights as well as the rights to players. In addition it should outline broad principles for the future government of baseball and assist in the formation of a governing body of representatives of the National, American, Federal and minor leagues, the players and the public, acting through the Baseball Writers Association.

In his opinion, this would stand approved by the courts, the players and the public, free the game from criticism, and launch it upon an era of prosperity such as it has never before known. Speaking of the National, American and Federal leagues, President Fultz said:

"All three are well backed and, no doubt, could go on warring indefinitely, but in the minor leagues conditions are so serious that many clubs will this year be unable to pay expenses. The situation has been brought about almost entirely by the war with the Federal league."

NO DECISION ON OLYMPIC GAMES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The president of the international Olympic committee announces that no decision has been taken as to holding the 1916 Olympic games in America.

CHICAGO BOWLERS FIRST

PEORIA, Ill.—E. J. Kelly and A. Toemmel of Chicago took first place in the doubles yesterday in the American Bowling Congress tournament, with 1281. J. Lellinger and P. Wilson of Chicago led the singles with 671 each, and the Bob Plummers of St. Louis, with 2833, led the five-man event.

PITTSBURGH LETS TWO GO

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Two Pittsburgh National recruit pitchers were sent home yesterday, Mark Adams, a left hander, and Albert Darney.

WASHINGTON HAS HIGH SCORE IN COLLEGE SHOOT

WASHINGTON—Washington State, with 993 out of a possible 1000, turned in the highest score last week in the intercollegiate rifle competition. The scores of the tenth match follow:

Class A—Washington State 993, Illinois 935; Michigan Agricultural 982, Purdue 916; Massachusetts Agricultural College 982, California 949; Norwich 962, Cornell 961; West Virginia 977, United States naval academy 958; Iowa State 972, Minnesota 941.

Class B—Pennsylvania 958, Maine 940; Vermont 943, Princeton 950; Notre Dame 931, Dartmouth 928; Worcester Polytechnic 937, Oklahoma A. & M. 861; North Georgia 982, Wisconsin defaulted.

Class C—Yale 922, Washington 865; Kansas Agricultural College 941, Lehigh 898; Nebraska 928, Rhode Island State defaulted; Arizona 894, Mississippi A. & M. 845; Michigan 919, Idaho defaulted.

HARVARD TRACK MEETING TONIGHT

Spring track and field athletics at Harvard will get their start this evening when a mass meeting is held in the Harvard Union to which all candidates for this team are expected to attend. Several former track captains are to speak this evening including, W. M. Rand '09, captain of the last Harvard team to win the intercollegiates, and Capt. W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, of last year's team.

Capt. F. W. Capper of this year's team will be in charge of the meeting. Prospects are considered fairly bright for the Crimson this year and an effort is to be made to get a large squad out for work under Coaches W. F. Donovan and J. F. Powers.

WISCONSIN HEAD HAS NOVEL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Coach Juneau has devised a new scheme to keep his University of Wisconsin football players eligible. He proposes at the end of the spring football practise to hold a football tournament with prizes for the three highest point winners, but will withhold the bestowal of prizes until such a time in the fall as their takers have made themselves eligible for the varsity squad. The coach plans an early opening of the spring gridiron season. Encouragement has been given to it by allowing credit for gymnasium work.

BOSTON HIGH INDOOR CHAMPIONS

SENIOR DIVISION

60-yard dash—Won by Frederick McGonagle, English high	†6 4-5s
300-yard run—Won by J. R. McCarthy, High School of Commerce	37s.
Hurdles—Won by Charles O'Brien, High School of Commerce	6⅞s.
600-yard run—Won by Harold J. Brigham, English high	*1m. 23⅘s.
1000-yard run—Won by P. O. Fallon, English high	*2m. 33s.
Running high jump—Won by William Davis, High School of Commerce	5ft. 0¼in.
Relay race—Won by Boston English high	*1m. 15 4-5s.
Standing high jump—Won by Willard A. Emery, Mechanic Arts high	4ft. 6in.
Standing broad jump—Won by W. H. Nolan, English high	9ft. 3¾in.
12-pound shotput—Won by Charles O'Brien, High School of Commerce	41ft. 6½in.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION

45-yard dash—Won by J. J. Barr, High School of Commerce	6s.
600-yard run—Won by F. McGonagle, English high	1m. 30⅕s.
Hurdles—Won by C. Kilham, High School of Commerce	5⅖s.
220-yard run—Won by E. Barrows, English high	28⅕s.
Running high jump—Won by C. Kilham, High School of Commerce	5ft. 2¼in.
Standing high jump—Won by S. Kontoff, Dorchester high	4ft. 3¼in.
Standing broad jump—Won by Barrett E. Hurwitz, Boston Latin	8ft. 7in.
8-pound shotput—Won by J. W. Cohen, English high	*45ft. 7½in.
Relay race—Won by Boston Latin	1m. 20s.

JUNIOR DIVISION

35-yard dash—Won by H. Udelson, East Boston high	5s.
160-yard run—Won by F. W. Howlett, English high	*21⅘s.
Running high jump—Won by F. H. Kuhn, Charlestown high	4ft. 4½in.
Standing high jump—Tie between L. B. Sulkin, English high, and H. Robinson, Dorchester high, for first place	3ft. 7in.
Standing broad jump—Won by Francis J. O'Connor, Boston Latin	*8ft. 1in.
Relay race—Won by Boston Latin	†42⅕s.

*New record. †Equals record.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Boston English high	90¼	Mechanic Arts high	15
High School of Commerce	69 5-6	Brighton high	8½
Boston Latin	48	Hyde Park high	8½
Dorchester high	30½	Charlestown high	5
East Boston high	18½	West Roxbury high	2¾

COLLEGE LEAGUE BARS FRESHMEN FROM ITS TEAMS

Four Radical Changes Are Adopted by Intercollegiate Basketball League for 1916—Columbia Alone Unrepresented

NEW YORK—Well-pleased with the 1915 season and desirous of making the game even better in 1916, the Intercollegiate basketball league has made a number of radical changes in the rules and it is expected that they will tend to bring this winter sport up to a higher level of collegiate competition. These changes were made at a meeting of the executive committee held in this city Saturday.

All of the members of the league had representatives present with the exception of Columbia. The new rules are progressive in nature and are more drastic than those adopted by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at its meeting here March 6. Their adoption affects Columbia more than any other college.

In all four resolutions were presented to the commitee and finally passed. The first is to the effect that freshmen shall not be eligible to play on a varsity five. This rule has always been contested, and in prior meetings has been fought by others of the colleges represented. It did not have any champions present this time. The attempts to force this rule through in respect to other college sports has always met determined opposition.

The second rule requires residence for one full academic year for eligibility to a five, where a student comes from another school. It was expressly ruled by the committee that attendance at summer session could not be counted as part of the residence required. A student coming into college in February from another institution would have to wait until the following February to play.

The third resolution cuts off a playing year from those students who have had three years of competition at one college and then change to another. Three years of intercollegiate competition in any sport whatsoever will hereafter bar him from eligibility to a college basketball five, which is a member of the league.

Hereafter a student with a college degree will be barred from playing. This means that any student who is not an undergraduate or finishing his undergraduate career with a first year of professional work, will not be available to the coaches.

A schedule for 1916 was discussed at the meeting and a committee composed of Ralph Morgan, J. W. Gannon and Noyes was chosen to draw up a list of dates and sumbit it at a meeting of the association which will be held at Philadelphia some time next month.

The committee was made up of Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton; Haskell Noyes, Yale; J. W. Gannon, Dartmouth, and G. E. Kent, Cornell. Other representatives present were: G. M. Stevens, Cornell; R. A. Burlen, Dartmouth; J. F. Lansell and T. A. Wale, University of Pennsylvania; H. F. Vanderrott, Princeton; C. H. Roberts, J. C. Herman and E. J. Stackpole, Jr., Yale.

MR. NICKERSON BACK IN BOSTON

Secretary Herman Nickerson of the Boston Nationals was at headquarters this morning having returned from Macon, Ga., last night. He announced that he had just received a telegram from President Gaffney in New York that he would not be in Boston until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Nickerson is very enthusiastic over the prospects for winning the National league pennant again this summer. He says the veterans are coming along very fast and that Outfielder Magee will be a great addition to the team.

Mr. Nickerson said that two steam shovels were now at work on the new grounds at Allston and that about 50 men were busy on the preparing of the place for the retaining wall which is to be built along the railroad.

CHICAGO RELAY TEAM FAST ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

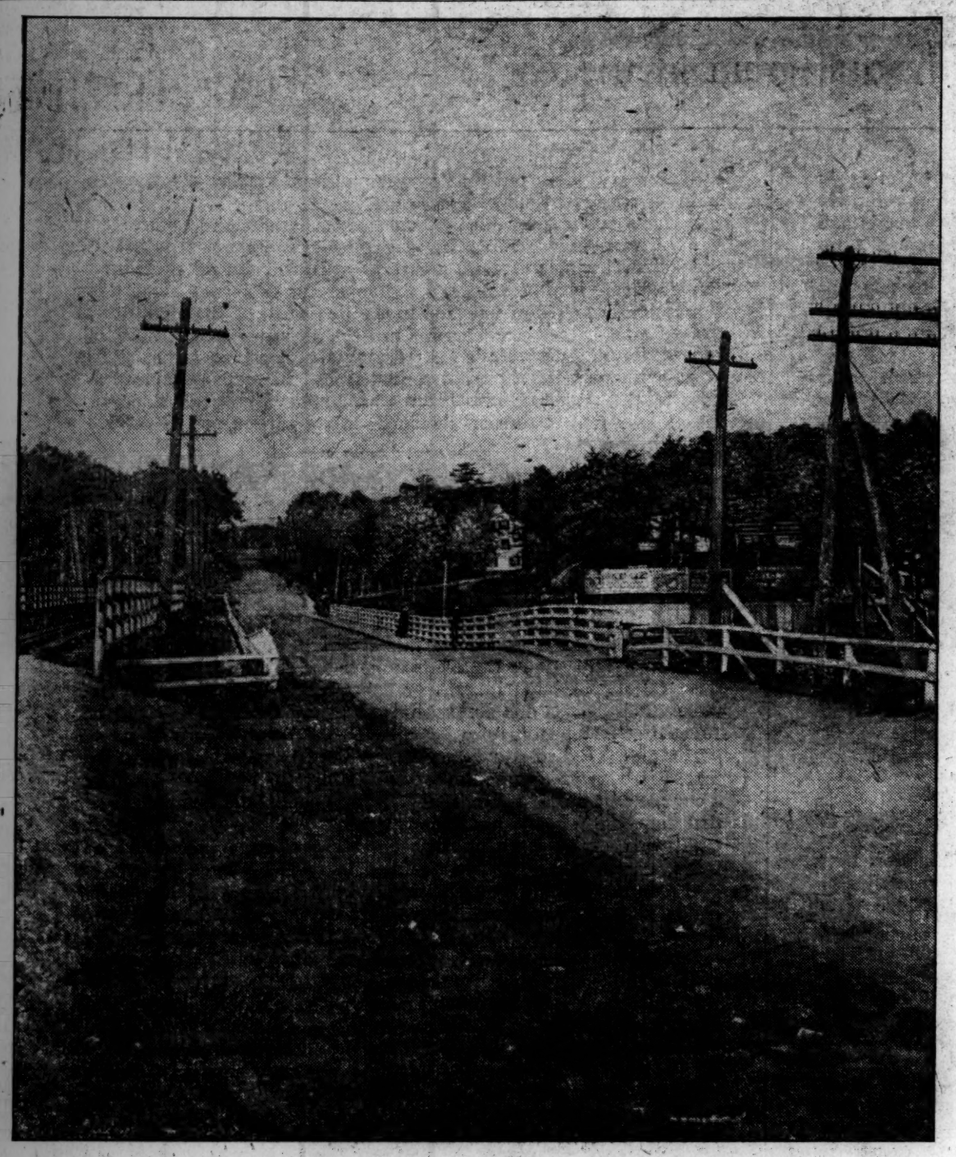
CHICAGO—By their showing to date the University of Chicago relay team is going to be one of the fastest in the West this year. In a dual meet with Ohio State, Ward, Cornwell, Breathed and Dismond lowered the Maroon gymnasium mark by three fifths of a second, doing three laps in 3m. 18 2-5s. Captain Ward's quarter mile was done in 54 1-5s., a fifth under the mark set by I. N. Davenport.

Dismond captured the quarter-mile race from Ohio State in 54 3-5s. with his teammate Breathed second. The only first place taken by Ohio went to Ferguson in the mile, which was done in 4m. 45 4-5s.

KANSAS TO SEND RELAY TEAM

The University of Kansas has notified the managers of the University of Pennsylvania relay meet that Kansas would enter a team in the four-mile relay on the last Saturday in April. Kansas also hopes to send on a two-mile team.

THE HOME FORUM



The Floating Bridge at Lynn, Massachusetts

There are very few permanent floating bridges in the world. The bridge in Lynn, Mass., which is probably the oldest and longest of this kind of bridge in the United States, was built in 1804, and has been in continuous use since then. It was constructed originally of two layers of pine logs secured by three-inch dowels, with top planking, and is secured or moored at each end by heavy iron chains. The bridge is 511 feet from shore to shore and 28 feet wide. When first built it was the only direct connection between Lynn and Salem and was on the route of the old stage coaches that used to convey passengers and mail to and from Boston and points along the eastern part of Massachusetts. The pond it crosses covers about 17 to 18 acres and is about 50 feet above sea level.

Two Lookers

Two men look out from the same bars:
One sees the mud, and one the stars.
—Frederick Langbridge.

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SAUNTERINGS IN ATHENS

"Truly Athens is a place to tempt the saunterer," writes Lilian Whiting. "The traveler is encompassed round about by the glory that has illuminated the world. It is that radiance

"'of suns that have long since set,
And the glory of summers that are not yet.'

The marvelous Hill is not remote from Constitution Square; a ten minutes' stroll up Philhellenes Street, along which one fares forth as naturally, after all, as if he were taking a morning walk down Piccadilly or Fifth Avenue; he is conscious of no special dividing line between this and all the chain of former experiences, and yet a definite line is crossed, and he is in Athens!

"'We cross an unseen line
And lo! another zone.'

It is all natural, and yet it is all a dream. Philhellenes Street is in no way unusual; there are modest little villas, each in its own grounds; there are apartment houses that might be seen in any American town; there are a few humble shops."

"With the first sight of the mighty ruins of the temple of Olympian Zeus, the wanderer leaves the twentieth century behind and enters upon the world of the past, as he gazes at these colossal columns that still stand, roofless, desolate, and yet invested with dim memories of scenes and occasions that have vanished with the ages; past the Zappeion, with its display of present Greek industries that contrast strangely with that mighty ruin of ancient days; leaving behind the Public Gardens, rich in flowering grace, with a memorial statue of Lord Byron gleaming white amid the greenery; and pausing only at the mighty Arch of Hadrian. The inscription arrests the eye and the footsteps. 'This is Athens, the old city of Theseus,' is recorded on one side. 'This is the city of Hadrian, and not of Theseus,' meets the gaze on the reverse side." "In the chronicle of Pausanias the reader is surprised to find how numerous and how magnificent were the structures erected in Athens by Hadrian. One of these was a creation of Phrygian marble with an hundred columns; another was a massive pile of architecture supported by almost numberless pillars of Libyan marble. There are tales of a library whose walls were of alabaster and whose roof was gilded, all trace of which has vanished, but the Stoa of Hadrian, a splendid colonade, may still be traced."

"THE BREAD OF LIFE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is generally believed that mortal man must earn his daily bread in the sweat of his brow. This is usually spoken of as "working for a living," but this latter term indicates a misconception of what life really is. Man's life is spiritual, because God, Spirit, the creator of man, is the only Life. The bread of Life which God gives to man, and which alone can sustain man, is also spiritual. It is the spiritual truth of man's being, the understanding of the fact that God, infinite divine Love, is All-in-all, that He is the only real power, that He is ever-present, and that man is His perfect image and likeness.

How different from the anxious striving of mortals was the divine method taught and practised by Christ Jesus! He ever encouraged mortals to cease relying on their own feeble efforts, and to depend instead on the infinite resources of the divine Mind, God. He taught us to pray: "Give us this day our daily bread." Mrs. Eddy gives in the Christian Science text-book the spiritual sense of this petition in these words: "Give us grace for today; feed the famished affections;" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 17.) It is plain that more than material bread is meant by the Master's words. Humanity's great need is a better understanding of the truth that God is Love. The true understanding of divine Love destroys lust, hate, greed and all forms of self-seeking. It heals disease scientifically by removing the love of sin, and all the false beliefs that produce disease. It banishes poverty, which is simply a phase of the belief of life apart from God, by replacing this false belief with the realization of God as Mind and man as His idea, having no need.

The bread of Life cannot be bought by material money because it is spiritual understanding which can be earned only through consecration of thought to Truth. We can never have too much of this living bread, neither can our supply be ever lessened or cut off, since the source of supply, divine Love, is infinite and ever-present. "What man is there of you," asked the Master, "whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?" No human father would do this consciously. But is not this being done unconsciously in the world today? Educationalists usually agree with Pope that "the proper study of mankind is man." But instead of seeking to know more of man, that is, of the spiritual idea of God, they confine their investigations and instructions to the false concept of man, alias a mortal sinner, who bears no resemblance whatever to the real spiritual man. The child is asking for and is entitled to receive the bread of Life. Material systems are responding by offering a serpent. Physiology, anatomy, eugenics and sex hygiene are products of ignorance; in other words, of material sense, which is the denial of spiritual knowledge. These tend but to foster erroneous thinking, because they presuppose that man is material and that sin, discord, disease and death are realities. To reject all false theories and beliefs and replace them with spiritual ideas is in accordance with the teaching of the Master.

When a man begins to understand what the bread of Life means, the natural result is a consistent desire to leave the old, false standpoints of life as material and gain the spiritual. All things as God made them are spiritual. Man, being created in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is essentially spiritual. Therefore man understands all things spiritually. It is impossible, in fact, that man, God's spiritual idea, can be conscious of anything apart from or contrary to spiritual Life, Truth and Love. It is mortal belief only, and all that is included in it, that is in darkness. Jesus taught the way of escape, and Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 316 of Science and Health that "From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil. The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." The realization that man as God's idea is sinless, harmonious and free is therefore the bread of Life.

This right understanding is the culmination of Science and art. It is attained not by the labored effort of the human will, which is indeed the foe of righteousness, but by humility, watchfulness, diligence and love. Mortals must strive patiently to lay off mortality and so attain unto it, and yet this activity, when attained, is gentle and unlabored in its operation and instantaneous in its effect.

Thus we see that to "work for a living" is to work for the understanding of the truth that God is the only life of man. Reliance on God for even those supplies which seem necessary for mortal existence can never be called "doing nothing." On the contrary, a correct mental attitude releases the latent powers which enable a man to do his best work. It makes him more diligent in those activities which, humanly speaking, furnish his present means of living. This correct mental activity raised Jesus from his humble duties at the carpenter's bench to the highest work ever accomplished by a man. When he discontinued those outward material activities he did not cease to "do something." He went on doing more, as he entered on the great work for which the previous thirty years had been preparing him. By his example he has taught us how we, too, should work for the true understanding of Life, and dispense this living bread to our needy brethren. "Labor not for the meat which perisheth," he said, "but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life."

All Men Brothers

I have remarked that a true delineation of the smallest man, and his scene of pilgrimage through life, is capable of interesting the greatest man; that all men are to an unspeakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange emblem of every man's; and that Human Portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls.
—Carlyle.

A Shakespeare Garden in London

"If you are one who counts Shakespeare as an everyday companion," advises A. Speirs Mosher in a recent number of the Bellman, "go to Golder's Green park in the northwest of London. It is not more than five miles from Charing Cross, but tucked away within the sunny and scented precincts of its walled-in gardens is a little dream garden, unique in its associations and charm, for it contains all the plants mentioned in Shakespeare's works, and which give rich color to his immortal verse."

"It is a most democratic garden," it appears, where "stately lilies are jostled by the vulgar garlic, gorgeous peonies and carnations grow cheek by jowl with mustard and nettles, and the rose, queen of all gardens, nods sociably to the round purplish heads of the plebeian burdock. The garden is at its prime in July and August, but in no month of the year is it without interest. In March and April it is all silver and gold with the blossoms of early spring,

"'When daisies pied and violets blue
And lady-smokes all silver white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight.'

"Here at that season is the pink-tipped little daisy which formed part of Ophelia's garland, and which seems to belong so peculiarly to English meadows. It has been lauded by all her poets, since Chaucer called it the 'Day's Eye' because the petals close at night. Nodding to every breeze are golden daffodils, 'that come before the swallow dares and take the winds of March with beauty.'

"'When daffodils begin to peer,
What heigh! the doxy o'er the dale,
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.'

"Of a paler yellow are the blossoms of the primrose, which in April makes every field and wood in England a delight for color and exquisite fragrance. Later appears the favorite flower of the fairies, the cowslip, called in 'Henry V.' 'the freckled cowslip.' In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' the fairy says to the Queen:

"'The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats you see
Those be rubies, fairy favors,
In those freckles live their savors,
I must go seek some dewdrops here;
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.'"

Here are humblest plants, spear-grass, plantain, Grumio's rushes—

"Where's the cook? Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept?"—

and "here flourishes too the 'blessed' thistle of the early poets, and within a foot of it is growing the common or garden strawberry."

"Later in the summer the garden is a riot of color and a conglomeration of perfumes that 'blow like sweet roses in the summer air.' The rose is frequently referred to by Shakespeare."

"In summer flowers the stately lily, mentioned by Salisbury in 'King John':

"'To paint the lily, to throw perfume on the violet;'"

Then the herbs! Ophelia's rosemary "for remembrance," and the rue which she renamed herb o' grace; lavender, and Oberon's thyme, and saffron;

"I must have saffron to color the warden's pies"

says the clown in "A Winter's Tale."

"This quaint little garden," concludes the writer, "is a treat to lovers both of gardens and of literature, and as you say good-by to its peaceful precincts and go back to the outside world, past the placid pool starred with water lilies, where a secretary bird stalks in solemn state, you feel that your time here has not been wasted."

Tardy Spring

Now the North wind ceases,
The warm South-west awakes;
Swift fly the fleeces,
Thick the blossom-flakes.

Now hill to hill has made the stride,
And distance waves the without-end:
Now in the breast a door flings wide;
Our farthest smiles, our next is friend.
And song of England's rush of flowers
Is this full breeze with mellow stops,
That spins the lark for shine, for showers;
He drinks his hurried flight, and drops!
The stir in memory seem these things,
Which out of moisten'd turf and clay
Astrain for light push patient rings.
Or leap to find the waterway.
'Tis equal to a wonder done,
Whatever simple lives renew
Their tricks beneath the father sun.
As though they caught a broken clue:
So hard was earth an eyewink back:
But now the common life has come,
The blotting cloud a dappled pack,
The grasses one vast underhum.

But now the North wind ceases,
The warm South-west awakes,
The heavens are out in fleeces,
And earth's green banner shakes.
—George Meredith.

Byron's Statesmanship

The statement that though Byron sometimes exhibited a silly regard for his rank, "he was a democrat in all the impulses of his nature," is made by Charles Dudley Warner, introducing a brief paragraph on the English poet as the friend of European freedom. Mr. Warner writes: "It was while he was living at Ravenna that he became involved in the intrigues for Italian independence. He threw himself, his fortune and his time, into it. The time has come, he said, when a man must do something—writing was only a pastime. He joined the secret society of the Carbonari; he showed a statesmanlike comprehension of the situation; his political papers bear the stamp of the qualities of vision and leadership. When that dream faded under the reality of the armies of despotism, his thoughts turned to Greece. Partly his restless nature, partly love of adventure, carried him there; but once in the enterprise he gave himself to it with a boldness, a perseverance, a good sense, a patriotic fervor, that earn for him the title of a hero in a good cause. His European name was a tower of strength to the Greek patriots. He mastered the situation with a statesman's skill and with the perception of a soldier."

By the Simplest Means

Is it not in conformity with all our thoughts of God to imagine that He has brought everything to pass by the simplest means?—Balzac.

FLAUBERT'S STYLE

The French critic Emile Faguet in his book on Flaubert calls him one of the greatest writers in French literature, and says that no author seems ever to have given more earnest, more persistent attention to his style: "He imposed upon himself even unnecessary constraints in order to force himself to an excessive work of style. He would not repeat a word twice in the same page." "He would not use two nouns connected with each other by 'of.' 'The humid borders of the realms of the winds' in Flaubert's opinion was not correct. There were other minute though imperative rules thus imposed on himself by Flaubert, who attached to them a dogmatic importance."

Saying that Flaubert meant his prose to be submitted to a hidden rhythm, not perceived by the reader, yet real and unfailing, Faguet continues: "In the eighteenth century it was said that verse should be as beautiful as beautiful prose; Flaubert desired that his prose should be as beautiful as beautiful verse, without ever including a line of poetry, properly so-called. For that he had an excellent method, which can be recommended to every writer; he read aloud what he had written, carefully listening for any break in the rhythm, any dull sound, any beating of the words against each other. Maupassant tells us that he took up his sheet of paper and raised it to his line of sight, then leaning on his elbow declaimed it in a slow, incisive voice. He listened for the rhythm of his prose, stopping as if to catch an elusive sonority, combining tones, avoiding alliterations and conscientiously placing his commas like halts on a long road.'"

Flaubert himself said that he knew a phrase to be good when it could be read aloud, for "badly written sentences do not stand this test." In one of his letters he asks, "Why does one always end by writing verse when narrowing down one's thoughts? Whence comes it that there is a necessary relationship between the right word and the musical word?"

History of the Pigeon Post

The Koelnische Zeitung recalls in an article on the pigeon post recently published that it was "pigeons which in the year 1574 brought the news to the hard pressed inhabitants of Leyden that the dikes of the Maas had been opened, and that the Spanish invaders would soon be compelled to withdraw. Two years before the Prince of Orange had employed the same means to inform the people of Haarlem that he was coming to their assistance. Later on regular services of pigeons were established, which served faithfully to record the rise and fall of prices in London, Paris and Brussels, and even important newspapers, the Koelnische Zeitung itself among them, arranged for the transmission of news from the capitals by means of pigeons. After the introduction of the telegraph, Belgium was practically the only country in which the pigeon post still remained popular. During the siege of Paris, however, in 1870, the winged messengers were again extensively employed to carry communications to the army. The birds were carried in balloons to Tours, and the communications were so compressed by means of microscopic photography that a single pigeon was able to transmit many thousands of words. The reliability, however, of this means of communication would appear to have been uncertain, in view of the fact that out of 363 pigeons, entrusted with 95,581 despatches, only 57 reached the goal; but then many of the birds pressed into service were altogether untrained.

"In any case," the Cologne organ continues, "the military authorities of all countries have always remembered that pigeons might serve as a possible means of communication when all other means had failed, and military pigeon carrier stations have been established, or private enterprise has been encouraged in the interest of the state. Belgium again, which, as early as 1879, possessed over 600,000 pigeons, was the center of the sport, and prizes of many thousands of francs were offered to the owners of the birds who won the various races organized. On conscription days, moreover, Belgian lads could be seen flocking into the large towns carrying their pigeons in a bag. As soon as the lots had been drawn, the birds were let fly to announce the result at home; a white ribbon indicating that a good, and a black that a bad number had been drawn.

"At the present time," concludes the Koelnische Zeitung, "when wireless messages can be sent from one end of the world to the other, the pigeon post is still of importance, in view of the ease with which telegraph stations can be destroyed in time of war, and the birds are all the more valuable for military purposes in that they can be trained to return from their destination to the starting point. The speed at which the birds can travel is illustrated by the flight made by 48 pigeons belonging to the Columbia society from Cologne to Rome in 1878 when the winner covered the aerial distance of 1300km. in 10 days. Since then even greater distances have been covered, such as that between Madrid and Liège, 1600km., and between London and Boston across the Atlantic in 1886. Wind exercises a slight influence upon the speed, which averages from between 500 to 800m. per minute, and has even been known to attain 1km. under favorable conditions. The birds usually fly at a height of 150 meters, but can ascend to three times that height for the purpose of survey."

From "Roadways"

One road leads to London,
One road runs to Wales,
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.

One road leads to the river,
As it goes singing slow;
My road leads to shipping,
Where the bronzed sailors go.

Leads me, lures me, calls me
To salt green tossing sea;
A road without earth's road-dust
Is the right road for me.
—John Masefield.

ERASMUS TO SIR THOMAS MORE

In the year 1498 Desiderius Erasmus visited England, became acquainted with Dean Colet at Oxford, and began his memorable friendship with Thomas More. Between the years 1509 and 1514 Erasmus lived in England busy with the preparation of his edition of the Greek New Testament which was published in 1516. In 1517 he left England finally for Louvain. The following letter was written by him to Sir Thomas More from Antwerp on March 8, 1517. It is from Froude's Erasmus.

"I have sent two parcels of letters, one by a merchant, the other by the son of John Crull, on whose behalf you took so much trouble. To the latter I entrusted the volume containing the writings of Reuchlin, which the Bishop of Rochester was pining to see, and by the former I sent Reuchlin's little book, translated at my expense. Send the 'Utopia' as soon as may be. There is a Senator of Antwerp, who is so pleased with it, that he has learnt it by heart. The letter of Dorpius which you answered has been copied by your people in such a way that the Sibyl herself could not read it; I wish you would send it less badly written. Pray write about everything carefully, as soon as circumstances permit; for a great change of things seems to be impending here, if my mind does not mislead me. Farewell with all your family. The bearer of this is an honest youth, to whom Sixtimus has made some promise; and on the strength of that, he is going to England, not being aware that a bare promise is no ground for an action. Nevertheless do spur our friend on, to extend his favour to him. If Pollio was much with you, you will easily guess what I suffered at Brussels, having so many Spanish visitors on my hands every day, beside Italians and Germans.

"Farewell again."

"Antwerp 8 March, 1517."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915

Discontent With Alaskan Policy

IT IS a far cry from Mexico to Alaska, a far cry from the Monroe doctrine to the Alaskan policy; yet there are people, especially in the Pacific Northwest, who find points at which they parallel. The United States government, these people say, will not, or cannot, do anything toward the pacification of Mexico, and it positively refuses to allow a third party to attempt it. The United States government, they say also, will do nothing toward the development of Alaska, and it will not permit capitalists to develop it. In a sense, these people insist, Alaska is in the same position as Mexico. That is, its progress is arrested. Nothing can be done in the territory until the government at Washington does something, and, they contend, the government at Washington does nothing. Before we condemn these critics of the administration let us hear their side of the case.

The federal government decided, about eight years ago, that Alaska should not be exploited by private interests. This decision disappointed a few; it pleased many. The great majority became enthusiastic over the government's announced determination to open and to develop Alaska itself. Enterprises inaugurated by private individuals and corporations were either abandoned or suspended. The federal authority resumed possession of valuable mineral lands. Congress, after the lapse of years, voted to construct a government railway system in the territory. Meanwhile people were coming out of rather than going into Alaska. In the last two years surveys have been carried on by government railroad engineers. A policy was formulated by the secretary of the interior. He recommended to Congress that two existing railroads in the territory, the Alaska Northern and the Copper River & Northwestern, be purchased by the government and, together, made the nucleus of the projected government system of transportation. An appropriation of $5,000,000 to cover the cost of acquiring these lines was recommended by Secretary Franklin K. Lane. It is openly charged in the Pacific Northwest that the only reason for the refusal of Congress to take this step is that the ownership of one of the lines is politically unpopular. By reason of the government's discouragement of private enterprise in the territory both lines are now unprofitable to their owners. They are needed by the government, but the government will not buy them, it is alleged, because they are owned by interests that some people influential in Congress do not like. Instead of voting $5,000,000 toward Alaskan development, the last session of Congress voted only $2,000,000.

This newspaper is not going to be induced to be partizan in the Alaskan, any more than it can be induced to be partizan in the Mexican, controversy, but it cannot conceal the fact that a somewhat new train of thought has been opened to it by the manner of the Pacific Northwest protest. Suppose, for instance, Mexico at one end and Alaska at the other end of the United States were freed from whatever it is that is shackling them; suppose each was permitted, enabled, encouraged, through vigorous constructive policies, to work out its own destiny; what a story of human achievement, moral as well as material, the next generation in the United States would be able to tell. The resources of Mexico and of Alaska alike are, as it were, crying for liberation. Both are in need of direction; neither of restriction.

Open Door for Trade With Australia

IT MUST occur to those who have carefully considered the remarks made recently in San Francisco by Alfred Deacon, thrice prime minister of Australia and at present high commissioner to the Panama-Pacific exposition, that the United States might profitably engage in cultivating a field already within its reach pending the opening up of new commercial territory. Mr. Deacon gave it as his opinion that broader trade relations with the United States would be welcome in his country. American-Australian trade is at present small, but its tendency is toward an increase. The opening of the Panama canal should mark the beginning of a new era in the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

A share in the trade of a country that imports goods to the value of $384,000,000, and that exports products to the value of $376,000,000 annually may be fairly sought. There would be nothing illegitimate or grasping in accepting Australia's invitation to enter into competition for a part of it. The United States would be as plainly within its province in buying from and selling to Australia as it is in buying from or selling to Canada. It is in the field for the trade of Great Britain; why should it not enter the field for the trade of British possessions?

All such commerce is, and must necessarily be, reciprocal. Whether the United States is dealing with Argentina or Australia it must form something more than a one-sided connection. What Australia wants is to establish an interchange of commodities with the United States. Trade is only another name for exchange. If the United States is to receive, it must be prepared to give. No system of trading that is to the disadvantage of one of the parties can be permanent. The commonwealth of Australia throws its door open to the United States. The United States in return should throw its door open to the commonwealth of Australia. In proportion as each shall serve and be served fairly, liberally, satisfactorily, by the other, will the relationship grow. It would seem that no better time than the present could be chosen for putting this intercourse on a going basis.

The Golden Calf

THE gold coin and bullion in the Bank of England is about £21,000,000 higher than it was this time last year; that in the Bank of France about £26,000,000 higher; in the Bank of Russia about £3,000,000 higher—a total on the side of the three allies of £50,000,000 more than at the corresponding date last year. In addition to this must be counted the £26,000,000 of gold set aside in England against government currency notes, say a total increase of £76,000,000 in all. On the other side the returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany show an increase over last year's holding of about £46,000,000. The last return of the Austro-Hungarian bank was on July 23, 1914, so that no useful comparisons can be made in this. Now the piling up of vast stores of gold is the most primitive method of finance extant, but like many other primitive habits and customs it is sometimes useful, if not absolutely necessary. But there is a decided danger of the pile of gold becoming a mere fetish and an end in itself, instead of a means to an end. In fact, the miser's habit may assert itself. A miser through fear of future wants fails to relieve present wants, and thus reduces thoughtful foresight to a mockery and a byword.

In England, where the art of banking has been developed to an extent unknown in France, Russia, or Germany, the tendency has been rather to despise the golden hoard and to work on a very narrow gold basis, and there is observable in that country a consequent slight impatience with France and Russia in their less facile methods of finance, as shown in their reluctance to part with their abundant stores of gold. England, as the chief financier amongst the allies, wishes to see the golden stream flow naturally to the neutral trading countries when the state of the exchanges points to the necessity of the transfer of bullion, well knowing that only in this way can the exchanges be maintained in that wholesome poise of harmony which is necessary to steady and profitable trading.

In Germany the cult of the golden calf, as it has been called, is as vigorous as in France and Russia. There may be seen a depreciated paper currency side by side with a huge gold reserve, a clear case of the sovereign remedy remaining unused! The simple truth is that some courage is needed to use an emergency reserve, the courage of determining that the emergency has really rrived.

Motives of Press Concern the Public

THE veteran New York journalist, under examination by a special committee of the United States Senate, who recently protested vigorously against what he described as a perilous trend toward governmental interference with the press, very naturally affirmed the entire independence of his own journal from all influences other than those of reason and right. He challenged the power of Congress to inquire into the business of an editor, asserting that the writer should be as free from a probe as a public speaker. Neither should he be held to account for the formation of personal opinion, later publicly expressed.

That editor foresees the approach of a servile, "reptilian" press, such as he claims makes journalism in certain countries of Europe far from admirable, if Congress and other legislative bodies continue to pursue the sort of investigation that has been carried on of late. He insisted that the "jury of the breakfast table" before which his journal and other morning papers appeared each day was the "grand inquisition" to which he and his fellow journalists were prepared to make appeal, even though its punishments are terrible.

It is quite true that the verdict of this jury is swift, decisive and far reaching, once it knows the facts; but it is also true that not all the facts that govern journalistic policies, that reveal motives of owners or editors, and that shed light on subterranean aspects of "shaping public opinion" are brought before the jury day by day. Were there more "publicity about publicity" the jury could pass its verdict with more certitude as to doing justice.

If Congress through its committee is acting in this particular case, which involves the shipping bill, with a persistency and pertinacity that is disturbing to a veteran of the New York city press, it is not, we feel sure, because of sheer wilfulness or owing to a desire to be contentious. It has had so much evidence brought before it of late by its own committees, by the interstate commerce commission and by the bureau of corporations, that there are newspapers, rural and urban, that are venal and are "controlled" by persons or corporations in no wise formally or openly connected with them, that it is not at all surprising to find the national Legislature more concerned with journalism than it used to be. Nor is it likely that, after its eyes have been opened, it will cease to search for facts which, when brought to the attention of the "jury of the breakfast table," will in many cases be more decisive in shaping the verdict than will any protestations of virtue by journals or by journalists.

The best interests of American journalism demand, we believe, the fullest light on all processes by which opinion is formed, and the fullest disclosure as to who are the real and who the nominally free men in the calling. When it is proved that "interests" of an industrial or commercial type set apart "reptilian funds" for the control of public opinion, it follows logically that the people must find out, through legislatures, commissions and courts, where rests the responsibility.

Equipment of an Agricultural College

IN A variety of ways rural betterment, as a definite part of state activity and state expenditure, has come to command legislative as well as popular support in Massachusetts and other New England states. If still done on a somewhat smaller scale and with less cost to the taxpayer than in the mid-western commonwealths it is because the distinctly agricultural interests of the longer settled region have for several generations been overshadowed by the industrial and manufacturing interests. Of late illumination has come, and the evidence has been piling up that further urban growth without corresponding enrichment of rural conditions and expansion of productive resources will simply accentuate the cost of living to the rising population of city and factory-town consumers.

Massachusetts, in its agricultural college at Amherst, has an institution led by a wide-visioned and enterprising educator toward a maximum service of all rural communities. It has grown so rapidly of late years that its physical equipment is quite inadequate for the demands made upon it. In accommodations for its students, in laboratories for its chemists and in a library building fit to house its valuable collection of documents and books it falls below the standard of efficiency.

To bring its equipment up to its opportunities, and to enable it to compete with similar schools in newer regions of the country, the Legislature is asked at this session to make provision for steady and continued appropriations for a term of six years. There is wisdom in such a policy, whether viewed from the standpoint of the state or the college. As shaped by the officials of the college the plan may fitly be called constructive, broad gauge and sensibly interrelated, with any expenditures in 1916 made with those of 1921 also in prospect. The legislator, on the other hand, that backs up the plan does it with the knowledge that once it is approved en bloc it will work out year by year without further claim on his or his successors' time and attention.

If, as seems sure now, Massachusetts is about to take a long step forward in educating its wage workers, its adult population and its rural people through a carefully planned system of lectures, examinations, institutes and all the apparatus that goes along with "extension" courses, it will find in the fine work of the agricultural college, already well established, a model which may well be imitated. Indeed for this democratic "extension" campaign, so far as it has to do with residents of rural communities, the state will naturally turn to the Amherst school for leadership. Hence all the more reason why that institution should be fitly equipped for its work.

Canada's Investments in Railways

A GREAT deal is being written at the present time with regard to Canadian investment in and relations with railways. Recently we had occasion to touch upon the interest of one of the provinces, British Columbia, in railroad construction, the matter of its obligations on this account having become a factor in the political situation. It might be said properly, we think, that in so far as the railway question is an issue in the Dominion, it has to do particularly with the west. Expansion in railway construction during the last few years in Canada is due almost entirely to the fact that the west has found itself and is striving to grow to the full measure of its opportunities. Railroad construction in Canada in recent years, it is true, has been on a large scale. On the first of last June there was a completed railroad mileage of 30,795 in the whole Dominion. At that time the mileage under construction was 22,891. During the fiscal year ended last June the operating mileage increased 1491 miles, not including double trackage laid in the same period. If every form of security outstanding, in the nature of stocks and bonds, be taken into account it will appear that the capitalization of the properties totals $1,962,128,070. Dividends on stocks in 1914 amounted to $30,434,601. In that year all interest charges were paid in full.

Business has fallen off this year and so, naturally, have profits. This is a condition by no means peculiar to Canada. James J. Hill has just spoken of the recession in railway traffic on the United States side of the line. Depression has dealt a severe blow to American transportation interests. But in reality the railroads, although in extreme cases some may be operating even at a loss, have lost nothing in value to their owners, nothing of their value to the country. Canada's completed mileage constitutes a magnificent asset. It is an asset that towers above any obligation that can be charged against it. Whether creditors or guarantors of the railroads that now span the Dominion, of their branches, of the lines completed or of the lines under construction, be persons or provinces, their investments are sound. What of it if business has slackened up for a few months? Does any rational, reasonable person imagine that Canada's growth and progress have been permanently arrested?

In the sixties, the seventies and the eighties there were "too many" railways in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska; there was "too much" railroad building in the West, yet the mileage was multiplied from decade to decade; one of the great needs of the section beyond the Mississippi today is the setting in of a new era of railway construction. It is nonsensical to talk of railroad overbuilding in Canada. There are vast regions of the fertile area of that country in which the screech of the locomotive has never been heard. The peopling of Canada has only begun. The resources of Canada have only been touched. The destiny of Canada, in a material sense, is in the hands of those who have faith in it. The history of Canada is virtually all in the future.

The present, pressing need of Canada is confidence. Instead of doubting its judgment in railroad construction, it should finish the work it has begun and have it ready against the time, not so far distant, when undoubtedly the best it can do in transportation will fall short of the needs of its producers.

Costly Kiplingiana Distributed

THE modern author that wins anything like national or international celebrity experiences within his own time several egoistic joys that formerly were withheld from talent or genius. He may read of his own career, described by an admirer; he may put upon his library shelves a "definitive edition" of his works, and he may read in the press of the sale, at large and often absurdly high prices, of first editions of his books, of manuscripts of his tales or his poems written during his apprentice days, and of memorabilia that have come in the course of time to have sentimental value to devotees of his genius. Nor is this all that makes the present era of publicity and of emphasis on personality somewhat different from earlier days of finer reticence and of more discriminating admiration. Authors today write their own "lives," and tell of their own careers, at a much earlier stage than formerly. Indeed it would appear as if some men would chant their own triumph autobiographically while still in one of the treacherous periods of a career—its prime.

As for the high valuation now put upon memorabilia of contemporary authors, indicated by the sum of $5647 just realized at a New York auction for 122 lots of Kiplingiana, it is by no means a proof that public taste in literature is rising or that critics' estimates would agree with those of bibliophiles. The standards of price which these auction sales of such personal material set are not those of the man of letters but of the collector, who often has more wealth and more leisure to indulge his fads than he has of wise judgment. Not that this always is so. Far from it. Bibliolatry and love of literature and fine, discriminating taste can coexist; and they have been responsible for some of the finest collections of books, manuscripts and mementoes of great authors, such for instance as Harvard University has recently acquired in the Widener collection.

The fact, however, remains that the commercialization of this quaint custom of collecting presentation copies, proof sheets, revised and unrevised drafts of books, has had the effect of making marketable many things pertaining to authors, including their private correspondence, that in earlier days never would have been vended publicly. The very fact that many of the items sold are on the market often indicates betrayal of standards of honor, as between publishers and authors, and as between friends. Indeed sometimes it shows kinsfolk as callous to the niceties of honor inseparable from family loyalty in letter-writing.